

Deaf-Mutes' Journal

Published every Thursday by New York School for the Deaf, 99 Fort Washington Ave.—Subscription price, \$2 a year

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 19, 1918

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature"

Entered as second class matter January 6, 1880, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Volume LXVII

New York, Thursday, June 23, 1938

Number 25

NEW YORK CITY

ST. ANN'S NOTES

Saturday, June 4th, was Founder's Day at the Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, at Wappingers Falls, N. Y. It was an occasion for a joint meeting of the Trustees of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes and the Board of Lady Managers of the Home. From the metropolis came the Rev. Mr. Burgess, the Rev. Mr. Braddock, the Rev. Dr. Judge, Miss Elizabeth F. Gallaudet, Miss Eleanor Sherman, Mr. Munson G. Shaw, Mr. Bern Budd, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Gillen. Also Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Yost, daughters of the late Mr. Cooper of Watertown, N. Y.

After the business meeting, a service of morning prayer was held in the Chapel. The Rev. Mr. Braddock and the Rev. Maxwell Rice of Wappingers Falls, conducted the service, with the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Burgess. Dr. Judge delivered an address, which was interpreted by Miss Gallaudet. Miss Sherman sang "The Rock of Ages." An address by Mr. Braddock was read orally by Mr. Burgess. Luncheon was served after the chapel service, and the visitors departed during the afternoon. Founder's Day is an annual affair, usually held on the Saturday nearest June 3rd, the birthday of the late Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D.

The Woman's Parish Aid Society held a special meeting on Thursday, June 9th, to consider certain business matters. It was decided to have the wall of the Assembly Room renovated at the expense of the W. P. A. S., as a donation to the church. The same evening witnessed a special meeting of the ladies of the Virginia B. Gallaudet Association, in the second floor Guild Room; but no mere man knows what business they transacted. The social season at St. Ann's closed for the summer with the regular meeting of the Men's Club on June 21st, which was mainly devoted to reports of committees.

The Brooklyn Guild of the Deaf, which meets in the parish house of St. Mark's Church, has had a busy season since Easter. In addition to socials conducted by Mrs. Spencer Hoag and Mr. Philip Topfer, the attention of the Guild and its special Committee on By-Laws has been taken up by the necessity of reprinting the Constitution and By-Laws, with changes suggested. The arduous work of acting on amendments was begun at the regular meeting on June 2nd, but was deferred until autumn for completion. Mimeographed copies of the suggested changes in By-Laws have been distributed to all members of the Guild for their consideration during the summer.

The church services for the deaf at St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, closed for the summer on Sunday, June 19th, and those at Trinity Cathedral, New York, will close on Sunday, June 26th. These missions will be reopened in October.

The Annual Meeting of the Parishoners of St. Ann's Church for the Deaf was held on Thursday evening, May 19th. At this meeting the Board of Trustees was elected for the ensuing year. The Trustees are: Rev. G. C. Braddock, Vicar and *ex-officio* President; Dr. E. W. Nies, Vestryman and *ex-officio* 1st Vice-President; Miss Eleanor Sherman, 2d Vice-President; Mr. William Chambers, Secretary *Pro-tem.*; Mr. Alfred C. Stern, Treasurer; Mr. Charles Olsen, Assistant-Treasurer; Messrs. William Wren, Charles

Terry, and Ernest Marshall; Mesdames Funk, Kent, and Diekmann. The Board held its first meeting of the year on June 23rd, to discuss various matters concerning the maintenance and upkeep of St. Ann's Church.

The communicants of St. Paul's Mission, Paterson, N. J., were given the use of a chapel at St. Clement's Church, Hawthorne, N. J., on Sunday evening, June 19th, through the kindness of the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Warnecks. The Holy Communion was celebrated by the Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Braddock, and hymns were sung by Misses Klaus and Sherman and Mesdames Diekmann and Funk, of St. Ann's Choir, who came to the service with their vestments as a treat to the Jerseyites. Mesdames Battersby and Englert, who were recently confirmed, received their first communion at this service, and after the service a reception was held in the parish house to welcome them into the fold. A good number of the deaf living in Paterson and vicinity were present at the gathering. The Rev. Mr. Warnecke has offered the use of this chapel in his beautiful little church for occasional services in the future.

During the summer, church services will be held at St. Ann's every Sunday at 11 A.M. The Holy Communion will be celebrated on July 3rd, August 7th, and September 11th, at 11 A.M. Afternoon services will begin September 11th at 3 P.M. The Vicar will be at St. Ann's during July, leaving on vacation after the service on August 7th. The Vicar's assistant, Mr. Kerstetter, will answer all inquiries during the Vicar's absence.

B. H. S. D. NEWS

The last meeting of the Brooklyn Hebrew Society of the Deaf, Inc., was well attended despite the warm weather. Mrs. Hart, the wife of the well-known politician, was introduced as the new chairman to the deaf of the Society. Mr. Nathan Morrell, having rejoined the Society, was appointed the chairman of the Charity Ball for the year 1939, the date and full particulars to be announced later.

The entertainment committee announced the annual outing of the Society will be a boat ride to Atlantic Highlands, N. J., on Sunday, July 17th, in which the Brooklyn Guild of the Deaf will join. There will be games for prizes and a good time assured all. The place and time boat sails and all other details will be announced later, or those desiring information may inquire of the chairman, Mr. Sam Liebmann, 660 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Society is making plans for a bazaar this winter for funds for the betterment of the burial plot. At the conclusion of the meeting refreshments were served the members in honor of Mr. Alex Goldfogle's 80th birthday anniversary. He gave a brief talk on his life and received the hearty congratulations of the members.

The engagement of Miss Anna Weiss to Mr. Paul Honigstein, both members of the Society, was made.

Amid a small gathering of friends in Brooklyn, David A. Davidowitz and Lillian Solomon were united in marriage on Sunday, the 12th. Mr. Davidowitz, Gallaudet '36, is popular among the Newark deaf as well as in New York. The bride, a graduate of the Lexington school, wore a beautiful laced aqua gown. Alfred Solomon, the bride's brother, acted as best man, while Miss Ray Cohen took up the part of the bridesmaid. The couple plan to reside in Newark after a short honeymoon.

A new bowling club is about to be organized in the near future. "Cans" and "can'ts" both are eligible to join. Those interested should write at their earliest convenience, as reservations for alleys are being made now, for the season of 1938-1939, which starts about October 1st. For further information, meeting place, dates, etc., write Mr. J. Livingston, 407 West 205th Street, New York City.

Mrs. Guilbert Braddock and daughter are in Washington, D. C., at present, and will later go to Mrs. Braddock's hometown in Nebraska. Rev. Braddock will join them at the Koehler homestead in Pennsylvania in August.

Leon Auerbach is back in town for the summer, resting up from his strenuous studies at Gallaudet College. Leon is growing up into a big strapping fellow, and besides being on the football team, also carried off honors in the declamation and story telling contests.

Mr. Julius Meyer, the father of Louis Meyer, passed away peacefully in his sleep, on Saturday, June 4th. He was seventy-two years old. Burial was in the Bay Side Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. When he was a young man, he knew many of Louis' deaf friends.

On Decoration Day, May 30th, a group of deaf friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. Howarth visited them at their home in Milford, Conn. They were treated to a New England supper. Everything was cooked out of doors and all voted it a real feast.

Mr. James McVernon of the Mary and School, was in evidence at the Fanwood festivities on the 5th. He enjoyed meeting old acquaintances.

Mr. Francis Cochrane, who had been confined in the Knickerbocker Hospital for the past two weeks, was discharged recently, and left for his home in Wilmington, Del., last Wednesday.

Messrs. and Mesdames George Rawlston and Hirsch Friedman tendered a surprise party to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Briggi, honoring their fifteenth wedding anniversary, on Saturday evening, June 11th. Games and refreshments made the evening pass pleasantly. Among those present, besides the above mentioned, were Messrs. and Mesdames Morganstern, S. Maccarholinia, M. Druan, A. Stein; Mesdames Seiz, Richmond, Mellis, Miss Lypke, Messrs. Berk, Ponte, Kempf, Barker, Harris and Greenspan.

Rudolph Gamblin has gone to Little Rock, Ark., for a while, and will then spend the summer with the home folks at Amarillo, Texas.

Mr. Edward W. Heber of Springfield, Ill., stopped at New York City for a day or two last week. He also was at Hartford, Conn., for a few days to visit with his son, Waldo, who is instructor in auto mechanics and metal work at the American School.

Big Ben Friedwald was down in Philadelphia recently to help the Silent Athletic Club celebrate its eleventh anniversary.

Special Notice

The next three issues of the JOURNAL have been printed in advance, and will contain accounts of Old Fanwood, with several scenes of the early days. The issues will be of sentimental interest to former pupils and others once connected with the school, and also will be of value for historical reference in the future.

New York State

The Local Convention Committee has presented a fairly complete tentative program that looks as if it will be one of the best yet. Chairman Tom Sack of Schenectady, has been working early and late to make it as good as it is, and we don't see how it could be better.

On Thursday, July 28th, early arrivals can register. During the afternoon a tour of Albany's many historic places is scheduled. The Capital City, Albany, has probably more places to visit than any other city of like size. The University of New York, in a long colonnaded building (the second longest colonnade in the world) houses the State Library and the wonderful State Museum, which could give anyone a whole month of entertainment. The Capital, full of historical relics and beautiful rooms, the Schuyler Mansion, home of General Philip Schuyler, the Museum of History and Art, the State Office Building, tallest north of New York City, a replica of the famous Grotto of our Lady of Lourdes, in France, many beautiful churches, parks and state buildings.

That evening a reception will be held at the Ten Eyck Hotel, at which every one can meet and dance with everyone else.

Friday morning, July 29th, the Convention will really begin. At 10 o'clock the opening ceremonies, speeches by the Mayor of Albany, and other local celebrities, will be followed by the progress of getting down to real business. And there will be plenty of real important business, too. More business sessions during the afternoon.

Friday evening there will be an entertainment, with all acts provided by professional talent. Dell O'Dell, the most famous lady magician in the world, will charm you with both magic and her own charms. A dance team, pantomime, and other worthwhile acts will follow, and dancing will complete the evening.

Saturday the 30th, will see another business session. We will have a group photo taken on the Capital steps (a souvenir you will be proud to show your great-great grandchildren) and probably meet Governor Lehman. Then that evening will come the great banquet. Food that has made the Ten Eyck famous will grace the tables (which will be limited to a mere three hundred plates) and the cream of New York State's speakers will make you sit up and take notice. After that there will be a floor show, more professional talent, which alone would be worth the banquet fee. And so to bed, after you finish talking with friends from near and far.

Sunday morning will feature church services for both Catholics and Protestants. Following there will be a bus trip through Saratoga, featuring the Battlefields, the Springs and other famous places. The buses will end the trip at the Field Day park, where food may be had and fun with your friends had all the rest of the day. There will be games, (for all ages from 8 to 88) prizes, refreshments, and what will you have?

Then we will wend our weary ways homeward, tired, but knowing the best time of years has just passed. Don't you think you had better come?

NEW ADDRESS

After July 1st, our address will be
DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL
Knollwood Road
White Plains, N. Y.

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL

NEW YORK, JUNE 23, 1938

THOMAS FRANCIS FOX, *Editor*
WILLIAM A. RENNER, *Business Manager*

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published by the New York School for the Deaf, at 163d Street and Riverside Drive) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for the deaf published, containing the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

Subscription, one year\$2.00
Foreign Countries\$2.50

CONTRIBUTIONS

All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications.

Contributions, subscriptions and business letters to be sent to the

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL
Station M, New York City

VICTOR O. SKYBERG, M.A.
Superintendent

"He's true to God who's true to man;
Whenever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
'Neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves
And not for all the race."

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

Notice concerning the whereabouts of individuals will be charged at the rate of 10 cents a line.

It is interesting to note that current educational theory is taking an opposite course and away from ability grouping, notwithstanding the report of committees on maladjustment and delinquency which favor the retention of such groupings. Other current practices are being condemned, such as intelligence and achievement testing, and the segregation of bright pupils, with other idols previously held sacred.

It is not well to criticize any of the current practices in elementary education. The evaluation must be in terms of values which are held by individual educators and the very different set of values which is set by those who are responsible for various educational procedure. There is no sound basis for stating that one's own set of criteria is right and another set held by equally intelligent workers in education is wrong.

The good elementary schools, we learn, have characteristics to the extent that pupils are individuals, they differ from each other; each school activity has real value for the individual pupil, and each pupil is a social being living in a changing society. In the curriculum problems of the elementary school, the basic solution lies in the activity program. Many in the field of educational philosophy have accepted its fundamental theories as consistent with the best known facts concerning the learning of children and the place of the school in society. Those who know children well, who have worked with them and studied them, have found this organization of the school curriculum most effective in promoting the desirable aspects of child growth.

The activity program should not be a method, or a set of technics, or a different plan for arranging the content of the traditional school curriculum. It is a plan of education in itself. It is based upon a fundamental concept that children learn to do

by doing, that they must have purposes in their school activity which have real meaning and importance for them; that education is not merely learning about things, but is connected with the developing in children of the capacity to act and react in their total personalities with the forces and abilities within them and to things and situations outside of them. What is needed is a form of discipline which will educate and not destroy; that self-expression which is destructive has no place in real education and should be discouraged.

IN THE LINE of public health service to determine the effects of diseases, the preliminary findings of a study of hearing, made by the National Health Survey, should give serious cause for thoughtful reflection.

Through this agency tests were made in cooperation with a group of prominent otologists, with which the Bell Telephone Laboratories will form the basis for determination of a standard for recording normal hearing. The response of a person in a sound-insulated booth to different tones measures the intensity value of his hearing. The main objectives of the study are to obtain data on the trends of diminishing hearing among people generally. Also to note the prevalence of hearing defects of whatever degree, of all ages and for both sexes. By such tests it may be possible to establish authoritative standard for normal hearing.

Included in the survey were eighty-four cities, and tests have been conducted in twelve of them. About 9,000 persons evenly divided as to sex were examined, their ages ranging all the way from eight to ninety years. The graph-picture of hearing obtained with the audiometer shows the extent of deficiency of hearing. This loss is measured by decibels, which is the usual method of measuring the loudness of sound. People who have difficulty in comprehending speech from a person on a platform of an auditorium, from a theatre stage, or in conversation between five or six persons, show a loss of between 20 and 25 units of sound. When a person cannot hear speech within two or three feet in front of him, his lack of hearing is said to be from 40 to 50 units of sound. Persons who cannot use the telephone because the speech is not clear to them lose from 60 to 65 units, while with the totally deaf the range of loss is from 85 to 90 units.

It is believed that many important findings will follow from this study as to the relationship of the degree of loss of hearing and the existence of diseased aural conditions. Thus far analysis would indicate that only one case in two ears with aural disease has normal hearing, while four in every five ears which are physically normal have normal hearing.

St. Ann's Church for the Deaf

511 West 148th Street, New York City
REV. GUILBERT C. BRADDOCK, *Vicar*
Church services every Sunday at 11 A.M., during summer.

Holy Communion, first Sunday of each month, 11 A.M., June to September.

Ephpheta Society for the Catholic Deaf, Inc.

St. Francis Xavier College, 30 West 16th Street, New York City
For any information regarding Ephpheta Society communicate direct to either:
Mrs. Catherine Gallagher, President,
129 West 98th Street, New York City
Herbert Koritzer, Secretary, 21-50 Thirty-eighth Street, Astoria, L. I.

NEW JERSEY

By D. A. Davidowitz

On May 28th, Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis journeyed to Boston, Mass., to escort Mrs. A. Lisnay and baby home for a short visit to New Brunswick. After riding all night Mr. and Mrs. Willis retired for the day on May 30th, and joined the Alumni crowd late in the afternoon.

The seven hundred alumni visitors on May 30th, to the New Jersey School for the Deaf, enjoyed the sunny but windy day to the last minute.

Three baseball games were played, with the New Jersey School for the Deaf showing the West Virginia School for the Deaf how baseball is played in New Jersey. The home town team won the two games scheduled.

Late in the afternoon the Newark Silent Club and the Orange Silent Club played a softball game, with the Orange group winning the game by a large score.

During the morning proceedings, which were under the chairmanship of Mr. C. McBride of Jersey City, the guests were able to take part in the unveiling program, held in honor of Mr. Pach's painting of Mr. G. S. Porter, the famed and much loved printing instructor of the old school. The painting was presented to Mr. F. Siddall, the new teacher who took Mr. Porter's place. He will place it in a conspicuous spot in the print shop.

The words spoken in honor of Mr. Porter brought back memories to the many successful printers who were present. The speeches in honor of the former editor of the *Silent Worker* came about as the unveiling cloth was removed from the framed picture. Mr. S. Hunt and Mr. H. Dixon, two pupils of Mr. Porter, who are successful printers today, uncovered the mounting. Mr. H. Sharp, a retired teacher of the school, gave a short prayer, Mr. McBride spoke on the virtues of Mr. G. S. Porter, and Mr. F. Siddall said that the spirit expressed by the former pupils of the school will go on living as before with the new pupils as they view the painting during their work in the print shop.

The alumni meeting saw the election of the first woman alumni president in the history of the association. Mrs. F. W. Hoppaugh winning that distinction. Mr. J. Davison was elected first vice-president; Mr. G. Evans, 2nd vice-president; Mr. M. Sweeney, secretary; Mr. H. Dixon, treasurer, and Mr. J. Droste, sergeant-at-arms.

An odd incident in connection with the above election is that all officers come from different parts of the state. Jersey City, Newark, Camden, and Trenton being represented.

A tenth anniversary program is being planned by the association. President Mrs. F. W. Hoppaugh will select her various committees within the next few weeks, and it is hoped that the organization will be very active the next two years.

On May 28th, Miss L. Solomon and Mr. D. A. Davidowitz tendered a pre-nuptial reception to sixty of their friends at the Newark Y. M. H. A. Music and refreshments were offered to the guests, many coming from distant parts of the state. Among those present were Mr. C. Joselow, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sussman, Miss Raye Cohen, Mr. A. Cohen, Mr. A. Solomon, Mr. B. Israel, Miss Rae Abel, Miss K. Glassman, Miss S. Auerbach, Mr. and Mrs. M. Gurman, Miss I. Gordeau, Mr. W. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. N. Herlands, Mr. J. Goldstein, Miss E. Swanson, Miss A. Popowitz, Miss L. Tuaro, Miss J. Goldblatt, Mr. D. Reis, Miss S. Frank, Mr. D. Retzker, Mr. and Mrs. Sonnenestrol, Miss B. Surasky, and Mr. A. Barnett.

From Flemington Mr. F. Higgins came to honor the couple, as he is to graduate from Rutgers University on the afternoon of the marriage, June 12th. Mr. Higgins will teach in the Kentucky School beginning next fall.

Miss F. Schornstein of Trenton, attended the affair in company with the other Jerseyites, among whom were: Mr. and Mrs. A. Balmuth, Mr. and Mrs. Kahn, Mr. J. Cocuzza, Mr. L. Palumbo, Mr. S. Monaco, Mr. M. Sabel, Mr. J. Kriz, Mr. A. Nauhauser, Mr. M. Zimmerman, Miss A. Sloan, Miss G. Tafro, Mr. and Mrs. H. Davis, Mr. H. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bradley, Mr. J. Donnelly and several others.

Mr. B. Israel and Miss S. Frank gave an exhibition of the Big Apple after a group consisting of Mr. and Mrs. N. Gurman, Mr. A. Solomon, Miss Rae Abel, Miss K. Glassman and Mr. J. Goldstein had done a "community Big Apple."

On July 23d, the Newark H. A. D. will hold an old-fashioned picnic and outing at the famed Crystal Lake Park. Silver cups will be awarded to any club or team of four deaf boys who can garner the most points in a twenty-five yard dash swim, a fifty-yard dash swim, a twenty-five yard back stroke swim, and a four-man relay race. A second silver cup will be awarded to the most beautiful girl in a bathing suit, and races will be held with potatoe sacks, and also three-legged races. In the evening dancing will be part of the program. Swimming cost, 40 cents; dancing free; park entrance fee 15 cents.

A birthday party for Mrs. Alice Newcomer was celebrated Saturday evening, June 11th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Battersby at Hawthorne, N. J. The home was beautifully decorated in blue and white. Games were played and everyone had a very good time. Delicious refreshments were served later in the evening. Many useful gifts were presented to Mrs. Newcomer. The party continued until the wee hours in the morning. Those present were Sophie Kresker, Lillian Ellsworth, Frances Englert, Frieda Heuser, Tillie Maguire, Agnes Tolookjian, Mr. and Mrs. J. Whatley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Newcomer, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Battersby, Robert Bennett, Henry Nightingale and Peter Bove and brother.

Central Oral Club, Chicago

Organized 1908—Incorporated 1925

The Oldest Club for the Oral Deaf in Chicago. Socials and Cards Second Sunday of each month from September to and including June. Entree: 7:30 P.M. Atlantic Hotel, 316 South Clark Street, Hall K, Mezzanine Floor. Convenient location and transportation. Send all communication to Mrs. Sadie McElroy, 227 Englewood Ave. (Apt. 210), Chicago, Ill.

Our Savior Lutheran Church

The Rev. Ernest Scheibert, *Pastor*

1400 N. Ridgeway Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Services—10:00 A.M., May to September;
2:30 P.M., October to April.

Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month. Preaching in speech and the sign-language. Hearing friends invited to special services. We preach salvation through faith in Jesus Christ.—"Come and we will do thee good."

SOCIETIES

The Silent Lutheran Club

Lutheran Deaf-Mute Ladies' Aid Society

All Angels' Church for the Deaf (Episcopal)

1151 Leland Ave. Chicago, Illinois
(One block north of Wilson Ave. "L" station, and one-half block west).

REV. GEORGE F. FLICK, *Priest-in-charge*.
MR. FREDERICK W. HINRICH, *Lay-Reader*.
Church services, every Sunday at 11 A.M., Holy Communion, first and third Sundays of each month.

Social Supper, second Wednesday of each month, 6:30 P.M., with entertainment following at 8 P.M.

Get-together socials at 8 P.M., all other Wednesdays. (Use Racine Ave. entrance) Minister's address, 6336 Kenwood Avenue. Afternoon, 2 to 5 Evening, 7 to 9. Daily except Sunday.

Union League of the Deaf, Inc.

Club Rooms open the year round. Regular meetings on Third Tuesday of each month, at 8:15 P.M. Visitors coming from a distance of over twenty-five miles welcome. Benjamin Mintz, President; Joseph F. Mortiller, Secretary, 711 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

SEATTLE

The P.S.A.D.'s week-end doings for the holidays were greatly enjoyed by all. Saturday evening, May 28, saw about 100 people at I.O.O.F. hall witnessing movies of the local deaf. Another pleasing entertainment in the form of magic tricks by young Jack Sackville-West, caused hearty applause. There was time for a few games before serving refreshments of ice-cream and cake. Mrs. Neils Boesen, Mr. Neils Boesen, Miss Sophia Mullin and Mr. Rathjan received door prizes.

Sunday morning, Rev. W. A. Westerman preached to a large congregation at the Church of Our Redeemer.

In the afternoon bowling matches took place at Ideal Bowling Alleys, with Seattle scoring 2503, Tacoma 2364, Everett 2361 and Yakima 2214 pins.

Under the management of N. C. Garrison, a "banquet" was partaken of by about 45 at the Halberg Banquet Room at 6:30 that evening. The Yakima bowlers were guests of the local teams. Mr. Garrison gave a convincing talk about W.P.A. work, so we all know there is no discrimination against the deaf.

On Memorial Day 125 deaf gathered at Lincoln Park on the shore of the sound. The men pitched horseshoes in the morning and a baseball game was played in the afternoon. A nice profit was realized in auctioning the lunch boxes for the convention fund. Hot dogs and coffee were sold to those unable to obtain lunch boxes. Good spirit and good cheer were evident everywhere. The W.S.A.D. entertainment committee consists of P. L. Axling, Carl Spencer, Miss Genevieve Sink, A. W. Wright, True Partridge, Joe Kirschbaum and J. M. Lowell, of Tacoma.

The homes of the Garrisons, Ferris, Adams, Wrights and Mrs. Edna Bertram were open to the out-of-town visitors while they were in Seattle. Durwood Tatreau, Mr. Moen of Portland, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Rathjan, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenstein, Mr. Deveraux, Yakima, Mr. Seth, Ellensburg, and several from Tacoma, Bellingham, and Everett were present.

At the party and picnic a beautiful oil painting of moonlight on the ocean with a soaring seagull, at Long Beach, done by Mrs. Horace Weston, was exhibited and donated for a raffle to help the convention fund. Thanks to Mrs. Weston.

Mrs. N. C. Garrison started for Ohio, Sunday, June 5, to visit her mother. She accompanied her brother and his three sons in their car. They expect to return before the end of the month.

Mrs. Meakin tendered a bridal shower for Miss Violet Buchanan at her home yesterday. Violet was greatly pleased when she received numerous lovely gifts.

Miss Mia Plum was given a birthday party at her parents' home near Issaquah, on a Sunday recently. Her 18 friends, who motored there from Seattle, presented her a traveling bag. Mia's mother served a fine luncheon to the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Claire Reeves had the pleasure of entertaining 15 friends who invited themselves to the Reeves chicken ranch, Sunday, May 22. They brought their dinners and all had a merry time.

Mrs. Victoria Smith is a great-grandmother. A little baby girl arrived in Klamath Falls, Oregon, May 27th, at the home of Mrs. Smith's granddaughter.

A. H. Koberstein left for Maywood, California, Sunday, to look after his wife's two houses and to call on old friends.

Frank Rolph took a boat to Alaska last month to stay all summer and work for a salmon cannery as a chef near Anchorage.

Miss Grace Bodley and about fifteen other University students won honors

as best divers at the swimming pool this last semester. Their pictures were in the daily Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*.

Mrs. Alberta Boutyette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wright, and Mr. William G. Norwood, were married at the Presbyterian Church in Brewster, New York, May 28. They took a trip along Lake Champlain to Toronto, Canada, and other cities. Mr. Norwood is a theatre director.

PUGET SOUND.

June 6, 1938.

MINNESOTA

News items for this column, and subscriptions, should be sent to Wesley Lauritsen, School for the Deaf, Faribault, Minnesota.

DATES AHEAD

Keep this schedule for future reference.

July 1 to 4—M. A. D. Convention and picnic at Brainerd.
Sunday, July 10—Minneapolis - St. Paul Frats at Lake Nokomis.
Sunday, July 24—Silver Lake, near Rochester.
July 31—Open.
August 7—Open.
August 14—Minneapolis Oral Association picnic.
August 21—Open.
August 28—Minneapolis - St. Paul Lutheran picnic.

TWIN CITY NEWS

The joyous arrival of a son in the Andrew Pangrac home on May 21st was turned into the deepest sorrow when Mrs. Pangrac died a few hours after the arrival of the youngster, her first-born. She died at the Swedish Hospital. Burial was at Hillside Cemetery on the following Tuesday. Mrs. Pangrac was a most pleasing young lady, just twenty-nine. She will be greatly missed by her family and large circle of friends. The deaf of the state extend their deepest sympathy to Mr. Pangrac and his infant son.

After attending the graduation exercises at the Minnesota School, Mr. and Mrs. Alby Peterson of Dayton, Ohio, visited relatives in the state. On Saturday May 28, they put in their appearance at the Clubhouse where they were greeted by their large circle of old friends. During their stay in the Twin Cities they were the guests of the Herman Von Hippels.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Samshal, of Gary, Minn., were other visitors at the Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Buttenhoff, of Baker, Minn., spent three days in the Twin Cities. They were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ivar Carlson, who gave a party in their honor.

Another St. Paul visitor was Gilman Nordhaugen, of Fargo, N. D. He too had been in Faribault to attend the commencement exercises.

From Des Moines, Iowa, came Mr. and Mrs. Clem Thompson to spend the Memorial day week-end in the Twin Cities. They were guests of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Johnson, of Minneapolis.

Dreaded cancer took the life of Mrs. Irene Beltz, 64, on April 24. She had been a resident of St. Paul for sixty years. In 1894 she married Phillip Peacha who died at the turn of the century. Later she married Fred Beltz, who died three years ago. Funeral services were held at the Calvary Chapel, on April 27, with burial at Oaklawn Cemetery. The pall bearers were Helmer Hagel, M. Alm, Carl Lux, F. Meyers, Carl Falmoe, and J. Artes.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson entertained a good number of their deaf and hearing friends at their Minneapolis home on May 27th. The occasion was the monthly Home Circle party of the Lutheran Church flock. Entertainment included 500 and bunco.

The National Association of the Deaf movies on the preservation of the sign language were shown at the St. Paul Lutheran Church on May 6th, and at the Minneapolis Lutheran Church on May 20th. A showing of the film was also made at the Minnesota School for the Deaf.

The many friends of Leo Monroe extend their sympathy, as his father passed away a short time ago.

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION

The triennial convention of the Minnesota Association of the Deaf will be held at Brainerd on July 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1938. All business meetings are scheduled to be held in the rooms of the chamber of commerce, with hotel headquarters yet to be announced by the Local Committee. The program follows:

Friday, July 1, 2:00 P.M., Business meeting.
President's Address.
Report of the Executive Committee.
Report of the Treasurer.
8:00 P.M., Reception
Saturday, July 2, 9:00 A.M., Business Meeting.
Amendments to By-Laws.
Report of Committee on Resolutions.
Discussion.
2:00 P.M., Business Meeting.
Action on Amendments.
New Business.
Election of officers.
Adjournment *sine die*.
Saturday evening, July 2, Banquet.
Details to be announced.
Sunday, July 3, All-day picnic at Luma Park.
Kittenball, North vs. South.
Monday, July 4, Outing at Mille Lacs Lake.

The above program is tentative and changes may be made later. All is subject to the approval of the members present at the Convention.

There are three large hotels in Brainerd, The Ransford, The New Brainerd, and The Elks. Rates quoted are \$1.25 and up for singles; \$2.00 and up for doubles.

FARIBAULT NEWS

After attending the Scout Camp at Fish Lake, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Dobson and son left for Iowa to take in the commencement exercises at the Iowa School for the Deaf, visiting Mr. Dobson's parents and sister in Council Bluffs at the same time. Early in June they left for Sardina, South Carolina, where they will spend the summer at Mrs. Dobson's parental home.

Arthur Ovist took some pupils to Duluth, visited his parents there, and then reported to the Scout Camp, where he put on a coat of tan. He returned to Faribault and popped up at Frat meeting on June 4th. He is now at Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S. D., attending summer school.

Mrs. Anna Kasperick and daughter, Dorothy, have just left for Helena, Montana, where they will make their home with Mrs. Kasperick's son, Dan, and his family. On Wednesday evening, June 8, just before Mrs. Kasperick left Faribault where she has lived many years, the Elizabeth Tate Circle gave a party in her honor at the Elgin Blue Room. Mrs. Kasperick was presented a purse.

The Faribault Frats held their June meeting at the Elgin Blue Room on June 4th, the Aux-Frats meeting at the same place. After the meeting bunco was played, Mrs. Kasperick and Mr. Lauritsen taking the prizes. Treasurer Frank Thompson was conspicuous at the meeting by his absence, having been called to Des Moines on business. It was the first meeting Brother Thompson had missed in years. Brother John Threewits Boatwright filled the treasurer's post efficiently. Brother Chas. Mansfield was at the meeting, having hobbled in on crutches. He was doing WPA work around the new primary building at the school when a rock came in contact with one of his toes, breaking it. Brother Emry Nomeland has been on the sick list for sometime, infected tonsils bothering him.

Principal Ralph Farrar who has been doing field work for the School, placed five boys on farms during the first week of effort. Mr. Farrar is president-elect of the local Rotary Club and a member of the local Junior Chamber of Commerce. These two organizations have national conventions in California this summer and Mr. Farrar has been chosen to represent both groups.

Miss Josephine Quinn, a principal at the Minnesota School for the Deaf, will spend the summer in England and Scotland, where she will be particularly interested in visits to schools for the deaf in those countries.

Miss Quinn plans to leave Faribault Saturday, June 11th, and will sail the seventeenth from New York City, to be gone until September 1st.

According to her itinerary, she will go first to London and then to the Cathedral towns, such as Derham and York. Her travels will take her then to several places in Scotland, points of interest to be Edinburgh and Glasgow, where she will attend the exposition. Before returning to London Miss Quinn will visit the lake country of England made famous by the romantic poets.

It is possible that Miss Olga Bright, who recently retired from the staff of the Minnesota School for the Deaf, will accompany Miss Quinn on her trip. However, her plans are not yet definite.

Superintendent Elstad will go to Detroit to attend the Summer Meeting of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, June 27 to July 1. He has been invited to address the meeting.

CHICAGO

The 135 guests contributed a purse of \$80 when the McGanns were Silver Wedding Anniversaries at All Angeles' parish hall, April 23; the surprise-guest was Supt. Daniel T. Cloud of our state school; comedians Dore and Perry reached new highs for absurdity; and Farley's postal department is hearing a healthy howl because two Special Delivery Letters were not delivered.

Their two hearing sons foxed them into a taxi on some pretense, took them to the parish hall, surrendered them to the tender mercies of gay pranksters — who promptly dressed them in hayseed regalia, and the comedians were off in full cry, Ann as a man and Billy as a woman. Such adroit actors and actresses as Mrs. Joseph, Miss Kilcoyne, Frank, Mastny, Martin, Damen, Dore, Crocetti, Barrow and "Rabbi" Horace Perry caused the crowd to make night hideous with their howls of glee. The "wedding" ended with Perry's baptism of the kneeling couple—almost a gallon of water geysering from a rosebud in his lapel.

Shawl and Mrs. Horn sprung a skit depicting the first meeting of the McGanns. Charles Dore, rigged out as a comedian of 1890, sang "Maiden's Litany," with Sharpnack as solo. Miss Kilcoyne recited "Hiawatha," substituting names of the McGanns. Mrs. Meagher gave an original "Ode." Shawl wound up with "Sweet Adeline."

Supt. Cloud dropped in just then, following an important business conference downtown; surprised with his opening statement: "I kissed Ann McGann before her husband did." Explained long before the McGanns were married, Ann knew him as a tiny tot, and often kissed him much to his disgust.

Refreshments were swellegant. Names of all guests written in a cleverly drawn "book," made by Ralph Miller, one and a half feet long.

Among several out-of-town parties at the McGann blowout, were four from the school in Jacksonville—Miss Kearney, Mrs. H. D. Snyder, and the James Ormans.

Brooklyn Guild of Deaf-Mutes

Meets first Thursday evening each month except July, August and September, at St. Mark's Parish House, 230 Adelphi Street, near DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mr. Charles W. Olsen, Secretary, 371 East 159th Street, Bronx, N. Y. C.
Mrs. S. G. Hoag, chairman of the Entertainments, wishes to remind all of the socials the last Saturday of each month. From the Nevins Street station (I. R. T. subway) or the DeKalb Avenue station (B. M. T.), take the DeKalb trolley car and stop at Adelphi Street.

Anent Deafness

By Thomas Francis Fox

XVIII

Reducing the education of the deaf to a definite term, it must be recognized that speech alone is not education. As a rule the deaf who are more proficient in the use of speech are among the most intelligent for the reason that they are of that class who have had the great advantage of being able to hear in early childhood. Such is not the case with those who come under the heading of the congenitally deaf, and placing them under a single method is, in a majority of instances, a waste of opportunity that is not compensated for by the results attained. Real education centers in the development of the mental power; speech is undeniably of much importance, but it should not shut out other valuable considerations, and should be followed only where the subject shows ability to profit by this method. Too many educators endeavor to impress the public by the exhibition of the brightest pupils, who are in some instances specially trained, while the intellectual welfare of the majority does not receive equal attention. The result, as shown by these special oral groups, please and astonish the public that naturally supposes is the same in all cases of the instruction of the deaf. The ordinary groups of pupils who speak in monotone are rarely shown at exhibitions, and they form the great majority of congenitally deaf who have been trained to use the voice artificially. The important point is the need in the schools to look upon the pupils as groups of individuals rather than an instructional unit which must go through a prescribed uniform program. No physical director would require a weak, puny child to go through identical exercises with more muscular playmates. So the capable school head recognizes that there are mental differences among deaf school children which necessitates different methods as well as different adaptations of the course of study. It is the effort to modify the school program in accordance with individual differences—even though the effort be not entirely successful—that is the outstanding value of the combined school as compared with the single method for all that prevails where oral instruction alone is the rule.

The practical changes in the education of the deaf in the nineteenth century, with the steady advance of oral instruction, is familiar, but as to its being an unmixed advantage opinions differ. Hearing teachers regard speech as the main thing, the deaf, speaking generally, hold that the improvement of the mental powers is of more importance—but, of course, the hearing heads of schools have the public ear. But that an entirely satisfactory state of thing exists at present can scarcely be admitted, and the chances are that the deaf may take the whole question up for a public discussion and present the views of the educated deaf as opposed to the pet theories of some so-called leaders of deaf-mute education. It is not the intention of the American deaf to be reduced to the level of their European brethren, who are generally ignored in the consideration of subjects relating to deaf-mute education.

Fortunately many of the real educators are realizing that the educational affairs of schools for the deaf are not managed nearly as well as they might be. One difficulty probably is to recognize which of the suggested remedies are wise and which unwise, but the main difficulty is not in the choice of selection, but in the lack of stamina to hold fast to proven principles rather than to be known as

Position Wanted

Middle aged widow desires position as housekeeper or child's nurse. Experienced in both positions. Write to Mrs. Anna E. Trough, 261 Carsonia Avenue, Mt. Penn.—Reading, Pa. 7-7-38

"improved" in system or method, chiefly because other schools are so known, and 'the parents demand speech'; they have been fed up to it and very rarely are familiar with the mental capacities of their children. However far from it the single method seems to be now, a closer approach to the consideration of the individual needs of pupils must finally prevail, and the method be applied accordingly. The friendly co-operation of all schools and teachers, without the artificial obstructions and barriers of fads and hobbies must surely be the goal that will eventually be reached if the American deaf are to maintain their prestige as the highest in point of culture and good citizenship.

(To be continued)

Reminiscences of Old Fanwood

In the year of 1881, the Directors of the Fanwood School purchased the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL from Mr. H. Rider, who after several years had failed to make it a paying venture. Mr. Edwin Allan Hodgson became editor and manager of the publication.

At that time the only post office in the city that received Second Class matter was the General Post Office at City Hall Park. The date of publication then as now was on Thursdays, but the paper was mailed one week earlier. It had to be taken to the post office by a local express wagon. Sometimes it was delivered promptly on the afternoon of Wednesdays, but at other times for various reasons it was not till the next day or the day after. Complaints came to Mr. Hodgson of the delay in receiving the paper. (Same case now as ever.)

Nothing could be done during the school year, but when the vacation time came in 1881, it was delivered by two of the "comps" that worked there.

The first four compositors that set up the editions in summer were Messrs. John F. O'Brien, James F. Donnelly, George S. Porter and yours truly—A. Capelle.

The first two were senior in rank, therefore Mr. Hodgson delegated Messrs. Porter and Capelle to deliver the edition in two United States Mail sacks. They had to carry them from the school at 163d Street to 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, thence go by horse cars to the post office at City Hall Park. It generally took two hours to get there.

Some times conductors refused to add the aforesaid two sacks for two nickels, and some delay was occasioned until another car arrived that would consent to take the sacks, provided the car was not crowded.

It was a very tiresome way to mail the JOURNAL the first and several succeeding years. It generally took a whole day for the boys to take it to the post office and then come back with a half dozen empty mailing sacks.

Now it is easier as the School has a delivery truck of its own, and can deliver the bags in half an hour.

Hebrew Assn. of the Deaf, Inc.

Temple Beth-El, 76th St., Cor. 5th Ave. Meets Third Sunday at 8 P.M. of the month. Information can be had from Mrs. Tanya Nash, Executive Director, 4 East 76th Street, New York City; or Mrs. Joseph C. Sturtz, Secretary, 1974 Grand Ave., New York City.

Religious Services held every Friday evening at 8:30. Athletic and other activities every Wednesday evening. Socials First and Third Sunday evenings. Movies Third Wednesday of the month.

Brooklyn Hebrew Society of the Deaf, Inc.

July and August, at the Hebrew Educational Society Building, Hopkinson and Sutter Avenues, Brooklyn. Meets second Sunday of each month except Services and interesting speakers every Friday evening at 8:30 P.M., at the P. E. S. English Class, every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 8 o'clock sharp, from September to May, at P. S. 15th, Sackman and Sutter Avenues, Brooklyn. Louis Baker, President; Louis Cohen, Secretary; 421 Logan Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

During the existence of the Fanwood School at Washington Heights, the High Class has had three four-oared boats—namely the *Evangeline*, *Ariel* and *Proteus*.

I had the pleasure of being the captain of the "Evangeline" in 1884, and with four stalwart boys at the oars to accompany me, I attempted and succeeded in swimming across the Hudson River.

And in the same year the "Evangeline" was rowed around Manhattan Island. The start was made at eight o'clock in the morning, and concluded after 12 o'clock at night.

The boat that replaced the "Evangeline"—the "Ariel"—had a very short tenure under the management of the High Class boys, for it was stolen. The last of the boats was the "Proteus." It was used for a good many years and carried many a boatload of students across the Hudson for picnic parties, etc., and was a familiar sight on the river after four o'clock weekdays, and eventually outlived its usefulness.

A. CAPELLE

Subscribe for the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, \$2.00 a year, \$1.00 for six months.

Hebrew Association of the Deaf of Philadelphia

Jefferson Manor at S. W., corner of Broad and Jefferson Streets. Meets first Sunday evening of each month from 3 to 5:30 P.M. Rooms open for Socials Saturdays and Sundays. For information, write to Joseph Gelman, President, or Mrs. Sylvan G. Stern, Secretary, 5043 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Silent Athletic Club, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa.

3529 Germantown Avenue Club-rooms open to visitors during week-ends, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and during holidays. Business meeting every second Friday of the month. Socials every Fourth Saturday. John E. Dunner, President. For information write to Howard S. Ferguson, Secretary, 250 W. Sparks St., Olney, Philadelphia.

RESERVED

BROOKLYN FRATS DAY

Luna Park, August 20th

(If rain following Saturday, August 27th)

RESERVED

Knights and Ladies of De l'Epee Ball and Entertainment Saturday, October 8, 1938 At Brooklyn Elks Club

THIRTY-NINTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION NEW ENGLAND GALLAUDET ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

Headquarters—BILTMORE HOTEL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

July 2, 3, 4, 1938

PROGRAM

Saturday, July 2.—2 P.M. OPENING OF CONVENTION
8:30 P.M. BALL
Sunday, July 3.—2 P.M. BUSINESS MEETING
8:00 P.M. BOAT EXCURSION
Monday, July 4.—10:00 A.M. OUTING, Crescent Amusement Park
1:00 P.M. RHODE ISLAND SHORE DINNER

The Biltmore Hotel has given us a limited number of rooms at reduced rates, so make your reservations early.

For information and reservations write to

Abram Cohen, Chairman, or to Frederick Ruckdeschel, Secretary
Rhode Island School for Deaf, 520 Hope St., Providence, R. I.

1865 THIRTY - FOURTH 1938 BIENNIAL CONVENTION Empire State Association of the Deaf

Albany, N. Y., July 29 - 31, 1938

Headquarters -- HOTEL TEN EYCK

Program

Thursday, July 28.—Registration. Tour of Albany. Reception in evening at Ten Eyck Hotel.
Friday, July 29.—Convention meets at 10 A.M. Business sessions in afternoon. Entertainment in evening.
Saturday, July 30.—Morning Business Session. Group photo on Capitol steps. Banquet at Ten Eyck Hotel in evening.
Sunday, July 31.—Morning church services for all denominations. Bus trip through Saratoga and other famous places, to Field Day Park for picnicking and games rest of the day.

Banquet \$2.00 a plate, limited to 300. Send reservation and remittance to William M. Lange, Jr., Secretary, 57 Dove Street, Albany, N. Y.

Deaf-Mutes' Journal

Published every Thursday by New York School for the Deaf, 99 Fort Washington Ave.—Subscription price, \$2 a year

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 19, 1918

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature"

Entered as second class matter January 6, 1880, at the P. S. Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Volume LXVII

New York, Thursday, July 7, 1938

Number 27

Early History of the New York School for the Deaf

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE TREND OF THOUGHT AND SENTIMENT AT THE TIME
FANWOOD MOVED TO THE SITE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Reprinted from Barnard's Journal of Education for June 1857

The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb is the second American Institution of its kind in point of date. The American Asylum at Hartford preceded it about a year; and of perhaps two hundred schools for this class of learners in Europe, not more than about twenty-five now existing can claim an earlier origin.

There were two different attempts made in New York to instruct the unfortunate deaf and dumb, several years before the present Institution was founded. The Rev. John Stanford, a man whose memory is still cherished as a bright example of piety and zealous labor in behalf of the unfortunate, finding in the alms-house, of which he was chaplain, several children whose ears were closed to the ordinary means of religious teaching, made an effort to impart some instruction to these heathen in a Christian land. He provided them with slates, and taught them to write the names of some familiar objects; but, for any further progress, peculiar processes of instruction were necessary, of which he had no knowledge; and his other duties did not permit such close study and attention as would have been requisite to invent them. He consequently found himself compelled to wait a more favorable period for the realization of his wishes. He was subsequently one of the founders of the Institution, and was for several years a member of its Board of Directors.

The success of European teachers of the deaf and dumb was then very little known in America. Even in those countries where the art had been practiced longest, the deaf-mutes who were educated were but rare exceptions to the general lot; and in the popular estimation, the instruction of the deaf and dumb was still unintelligible and mysterious in its processes, and miraculous in its results, which, indeed, were often magnified beyond the limits of probability or truth. Still it was generally known to men of scientific research, that science and benevolence had triumphed over the difficulty held insuperable by the wisest of the ancients—that of enlightening the darkened mind of the deaf-mute; and with the names of De l'Epee and Sicard, —of Braidwood and Watson, there had probably come over the Atlantic some rumors of the different systems adopted by the French and English teachers respectively. "An Essay on Teaching the Deaf or Surd, and consequently Dumb, to Speak," appeared in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, as early as 1793; and some twenty years before that time, deaf-mute children of wealthy families had been sent from America to Great Britain to be educated. One of these was from New York, the son of a gentleman named Green; who, as early as 1780, placed the boy under the care of Thomas Braidwood, whose school near Edinburgh attracted so much attention in its day; Dr. Samuel Johnson being one of those who have left us very favorable notices of it. A letter written by Mr. Green, (who was probably the author of the curious old book on deaf-mute instruction, entitled *Vox Oculis Subjecta*,) giving an enthusiastic account of his son's progress, was preserved in a medical journal, and had long afterward an influence on the foundation of the New

York Institution. At the same time, as for several years before, three deaf-mutes of the name of Bolling, belonging to the Virginia family of that name that claims descent from Pocahontas, were also under the care of Braidwood, and are said to have been remarkably well educated.

In the beginning of 1812, John Braidwood, a grandson of Thomas Braidwood, came to America, with the design of setting up a school for deaf-mutes on a magnificent scale. Col. William Bolling, a brother of the three deaf-mutes mentioned, having himself children afflicted with the same privation, (no uncommon instance of the collateral transmission of deaf-dumbness in families,) invited

ascertain the number of deaf-mutes in any considerable population. There were found, though the census was not complete, sixty-six deaf-mutes actually residing in the city of New York, which then contained about 110,000 inhabitants—a proportion far surpassing expectation, but not varying greatly from the average of many enumerations since made in Europe and America. Most of these unfortunate deaf-mutes belonged to families in very moderate and even indigent circumstances; and as private charity was the main reliance in prospect for assisting them to obtain an education, legislative provision to that end being then a thing unprecedented, and hardly counted on—it was

manifestly impracticable to send any considerable number of them to a boarding school at a distance. The most obvious means of securing the instruction of the large number of deaf-mute children in the city, was to open a day school, which they could attend at the expense of tuition only, and receive instruction in the same classes with such pupils from a distance as should be able to pay their board, or for paying whose board means could be provided by private or public benevolence. On



New York School for the Deaf in 1828 at Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City
Three times enlarged before removal to Washington Heights in 1856

young Braidwood to his house, and furnished him with funds to set up a private school in Virginia, which did not last long. Young Braidwood found his way to New York, and collected a few deaf-mutes to form a school in that city, which was also of short duration. However, this undertaking in New York attracted the attention, among others, of Dr. Samuel Akerly, afterward one of the earliest and most efficient friends of the New York Institution, of which he was for ten years, at once physician, secretary and superintendent.

Thus it happened that there were in New York, men of science, benevolence, and social influence, who had become interested in the subject of deaf-mute instruction at a time when there was as yet no established school for this afflicted class of our fellow men in America. Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, a man eminent in his day for learning, philanthropy, and social influence, took up the subject; and in conjunction with the two gentlemen already named, and other benevolent citizens of New York, organized a society, at the head of whose list of officers stood the illustrious name of De Witt Clinton, and obtained from the Legislature an act of incorporation, bearing date April 15, 1817, which, by an interesting coincidence, was the same day that the Asylum at Hartford was opened. Dr. Mitchell, (several years a Member of Congress,) was from 1819 to 1829, the President of the Institution. He died in 1831.

The school was not opened till more than a year after the act of incorporation was obtained; a delay ascribed partly to the want of teachers, and partly to an opinion that had become prevalent, that the Asylum at Hartford, just opened with the great advantage of well qualified and experienced teachers, would suffice for all the deaf and dumb of the United States who were likely to become candidates for the novel benefits of education. This idea, preposterous as it now appears, was then, in the total absence of statistics, very natural, and led to one of the earliest recorded attempts to

this plan, of which the only recommendation was economy, while the disadvantages were many, the school was actually kept for the first eleven years.

Application was made to some of those schools in Great Britain, which were then endeavoring to maintain a monopoly of the method and processes of Braidwood, for a teacher already qualified to teach articulation, as well as other branches of knowledge; but failed, as in the case of Mr. Gallaudet, who applied to the same schools in person for instruction in their methods, on account of the onerous terms demanded. Finally, in the spring of 1818, the Rev. Abraham O. Stansbury, who had been during its first year of operation, the "Superintendent," (i.e. steward,) of the Asylum at Hartford, and had thus acquired some skill in the colloquial language of the deaf and dumb, was appointed the first teacher of the New York Institution, and the school was opened with a class of four pupils, May 12, 1818. The means for its support were at first subscriptions and donations, with payments from such parents as were able. The city of New York soon assumed the patronage of ten day scholars residing in the city; and when the success of the school became sufficiently decisive, and the number of applicants from the interior of the State painfully numerous, the Legislature of New York made provision for indigent boarding pupils, restricted at first, but increased from time to time. The first grants from the State were donations of money merely; but in 1821, permanent and specific provision was made for thirty-two State pupils, whose term of instruction was, according to the very moderate notions of that day, limited to three years each. We have the pleasure of adding that this term was, as early as 1825, extended to four years, and in 1830, to live. The subsequent gratifying extensions will be noted in the course of this sketch.

Mr. Stansbury had not been a teacher at Hartford, and his ideas on the method of instruction

(Continued on page 2)

EARLY HISTORY OF NEW YORK SCHOOL

(Continued from page 1)

were rather crude and vague. The founders of the Hartford school, after careful examination of the subject, had followed Sicard's example, in rejecting from their course the attempt to teach articulation, as demanding an expenditure of time and labor much out of proportion with the results. Naturally, however, the teaching of the dumb to speak, and of the deaf to read on the lips, to those to whom the instruction of the deaf and dumb is an entire novelty, is the most attractive, and seems the most valuable of their possible acquirements. The world, on seeing a deaf-mute who has learned to utter certain imitations of words, takes it for granted that he has been fully restored to all the priceless benefits of speech. Experience soon dissipates this delusion, by showing that very few deaf-mutes can be taught to speak intelligibly, or to read fluently on the lips beyond a few familiar and oft-repeated phrases, and that this accomplishment, such as it is, is of very little benefit to their intelligence. At New York, however, experience was as yet wanting, and the first teachers, themselves groping almost in the dark, endeavored, by the aid of Dr. Watson's work on deaf-mute instruction, to teach articulation, at least to such of their pupils as retained a remnant of speech or of hearing. The results attained, as might be expected, were so unsatisfactory that the attempt was soon abandoned. Mr. Horace Loofborrow, who in 1821 succeeded Mr. Stansbury as principal teacher, and held this important office for ten years, endeavored to reduce to practice the directions given in the works of Sicard, with such modifications, as his own experience and ingenuity suggested. He was a man of intelligence and energy, and had he been better seconded in the department of instruction, his success, in many instances very creditable, would have been greater and more uniform. But with the exception of one worthy lady teacher, and of a young gentleman who continued but a year or two, his assistants were half educated deaf-mutes; and cases often occurred in which a pupil of fair capacity confined to the task of mechanically repeating words for methodical signs, and these signs again for words, attaching as little meaning to the one as to the other, made no sensible progress in acquiring the use of language during many months.

Methodical signs were also used at Hartford, but in that school they were employed in a manner to carry with them some of the life and significance of colloquial signs. The signs used at New York were often clumsy and arbitrary as compared with those Mr. Clerc brought from the school of Sicard and Bebian; nor was this the only disadvantage. The large number of pupils who attended irregularly, as day scholars, not only made unsatisfactory progress themselves, but hindered the progress of their classes.

Meantime the Institution was removed, in the spring of 1829, to the new building erected on Fiftieth Street, then quite out of town, on an eminence, surrounded by open fields and woods. Here, in February, 1831, Mr. Harvey P. Peet, the present incumbent, was installed as the executive head of the Institution, with the title of Principal, thus uniting the hitherto separate office of Superintendent and principal teacher. This title of Principal was, in 1845, superseded by that of President of the Board of Directors, to which office Dr. Peet was elected as the successor of the Rev. James Milnor, D.D.

Dr. Peet was a native of Bethlem, Connecticut, a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1822, and for nine years previous to his appointment as Principal of the New York Institution, was an instructor in the American Asylum at Hartford, of which he was also steward. Mr. Peet received the honorary degree of LL.D., from the Regents of the University of the State of New York, in 1850. During the twenty-six years past, Dr. Peet has faithfully devoted to the benefit of the Institution, and the cause of the deaf and dumb, his best talents and energies. He has had the support and counsel of an energetic, intelligent and sagacious Board of Directors, most of whom have devoted much time, during many years, to the service of the Institution, without any other reward than the consciousness of well doing. He has also had the aid of a faithful and capable corps of teachers. Among the teachers early associated with Mr. Peet, we may particularize Messrs. D. E. Bartlett and F. A. P. Barnard, the former of whom has now a Family School for young deaf-mute children at Poughkeepsie, and the latter is now the President of the University of Mississippi; George E. Day, now Professor in Lane Seminary, Ohio, and Josiah A. Carey, who, at the time of his early and lamented death, in 1852, was Superintendent of the Ohio Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. But with all the aid which such directors and such teachers could give, to Dr. Peet must be assigned the main instrumentality of building up this Institution to its present degree of usefulness.

The limits of a paper like this will not admit of details of the subsequent history of the New York Institution. A few general results can only be given, to show in what degree, under Providence, the Institution has prospered; and how the cause of deaf-mute education has gradually acquired its present degree of public interest and favor.

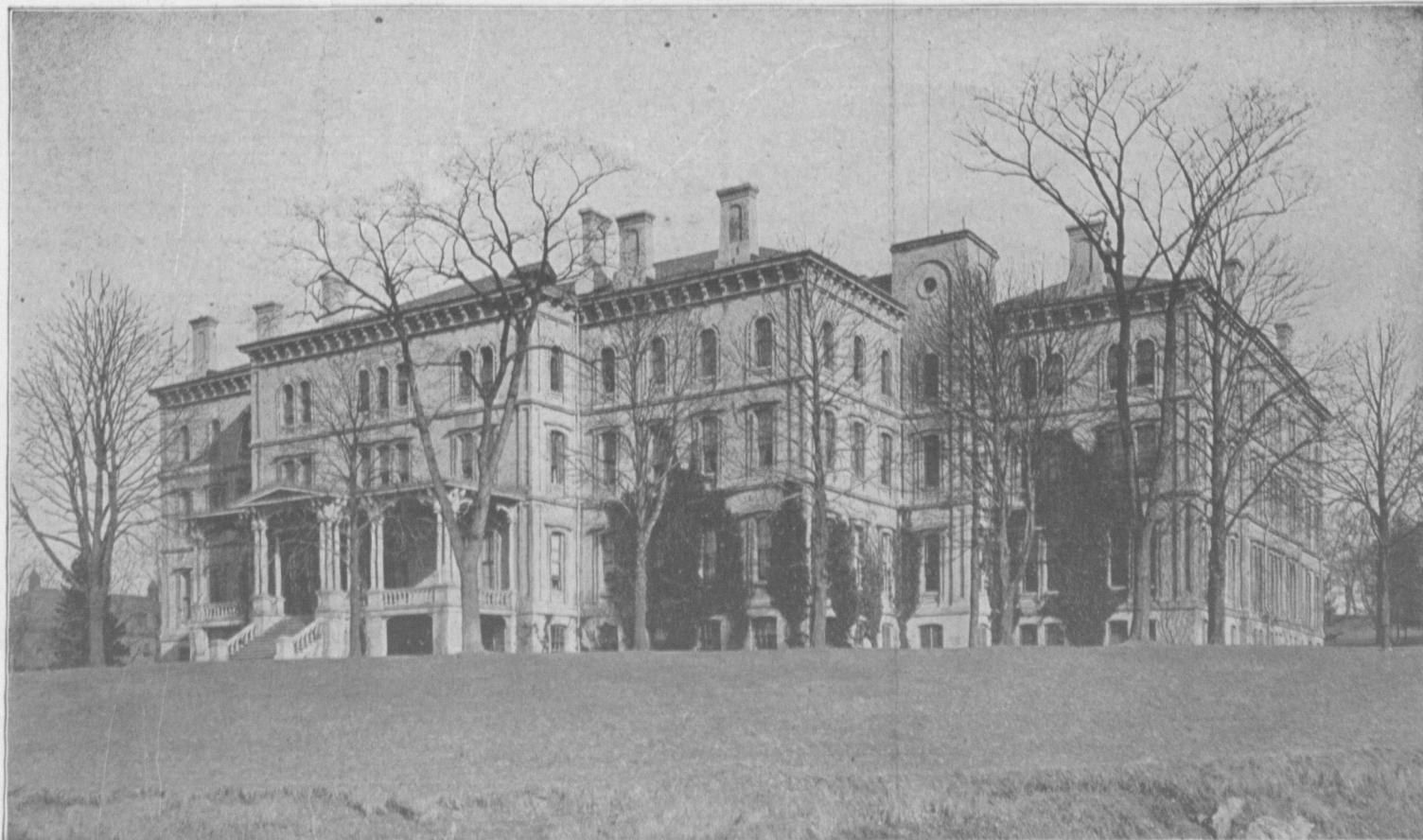
Up to the removal to Fiftieth Street, in 1829, the average number of pupils was little over fifty. The number when Dr. Peet took charge of the Institution, in 1831, was eighty-two, of whom fifty-six were beneficiaries of the State. As the Institution gained slowly but surely in the confidence of the public and of the Legislature, the number of State pupils was enlarged from time to time, till it reached one hundred and ninety-two—the list, after each successive enlargement, becoming full in a year or two, with applicants left to wait; till finally in 1855, the limitation to the number of State pupils was properly and justly removed; and, instead of bestowing an education on certain selected deaf-mutes, and shutting the door on equally deserving applicants, who happened to be in excess of the limited number—the Institution is now authorized, with the sanction in each case of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to receive as State pupils, all suitable applicants. Of this class of pupils there are now two hundred and thirty-four. While the number of pupils educated at the charge of the State has increased, there has been an equally large increase of other pupils. The State of New Jersey sends its deaf-mute pupils to New York or to Philadelphia, at the choice of the parents. In 1830, there were but two New Jersey pupils at the New York Institution—the present number from that State is twenty-three. The number of private pay pupils has increased from seven in 1830, to thirty-four in 1856. The city of New York, which, as we have noticed, paid the tuition of ten day scholars during the first eleven years, has, ever since the Institution was removed to its site on Fiftieth Street, in

pursuance of an authority granted by law to the supervisors of the counties—but seldom acted on by other counties than that of New York—supported a number of boarding pupils equal to its number of members of Assembly. The present number is sixteen. To these should be added one or two supported by the Commissioners of Emigration, and several small children boarded and instructed by the Institution gratuitously, under peculiar circumstances, which required that they should be removed from situations of destitution, temptation, and danger, at an earlier age than that limited for the admission of State pupils. As the State of New York contains a population of three and a half millions, and all its deaf-mute children are collected, or sought to be collected, in one school, together with many attracted by the reputation of the Institution from abroad, it is to be expected that the New York school should be one of the very largest of its kind in the world. The present number of pupils is three hundred and fifteen. No other school for deaf-mutes on either side of the Atlantic—the London Asylum excepted—approaches the New York Institution in this respect. The Hartford Asylum, which stands next, receiving the deaf-mute children from all New England, has a little over two hundred pupils, and the institutions of Paris and Groningen, (Holland,) each about one hundred and eighty. As it is shown by three national and several State enumerations, that the number of deaf-mutes in the State, though with a slightly fluctuating proportion, increases with the whole population of the State, the period seems not remote when the Institution will contain between four and five hundred pupils, for which number the dimensions of the new buildings, to be presently spoken of, have been planned. Such are the facilities of access by railroad and steamboat to the city of New York, from all parts of the State, and such the liberality of the railroad and steamboat companies, in passing the unfortunate deaf and dumb to and from school, either free, or at reduced rates of fare, that there exists no motive for dividing the patronage of the State between two or more schools, on account of the distance part of the pupils have to travel. And every other consideration is in favor of the State's maintaining one large, efficient, well organized school, rather than two or three small and inferior ones.

The increase in the term of instruction shows a great advance in correct public sentiment, since the law of 1821 allowed but three years to each State pupil. We have not noted that this period was extended in 1825 to four years, and in 1830 to five. Two years more were added to the term in 1838, for such pupils, usually about one-half of the whole, as desired to continue, and gave promise of profiting by the extension. Finally, in 1853, the Legislature gave its sanction to the High Class, established the year before, by authorizing the continuance of those State pupils selected as suitable members of such a class, for three years instruction in the higher branches of education after the completion of the regular term. A similar extension of the regular term, and the same privilege for the more deserving, of remaining an additional term as members of the High Class, has also been granted to its State pupils by the State of New Jersey.

It was early considered an important part of a system of education for the deaf and dumb, to give instruction in some eligible trade.

There is, we believe, hardly any school of this class, either in America, or in France, Belgium and Southern Europe, where such mechanical instruction as the means and conveniences of the establishment will admit, is not given. In the British and German schools, the pupils are dismissed at an age early enough to begin a regular apprenticeship to some trade; but this, in the view of American teachers and educators, necessitates the beginning at too early an age for the pupil to derive the greatest benefit from the term allowed him. We prefer to begin not earlier than the age of twelve; for the difficult study of written language—difficult beyond expression for those who have no knowledge of *audible* language, and can only regard words as arbitrary characters, like the Chinese, only much more complicated—demands, if we would attain the best results, some maturity of mind, and greater power of attention and continuous application, than young children usually possess. Accordingly, though under peculiar circumstances, children are sometimes admitted at an earlier age, twelve years is the age prescribed by



Main Buildings of New York School for the Deaf at 163d Street and Riverside Drive
Historic Hudson River landmark for 85 years

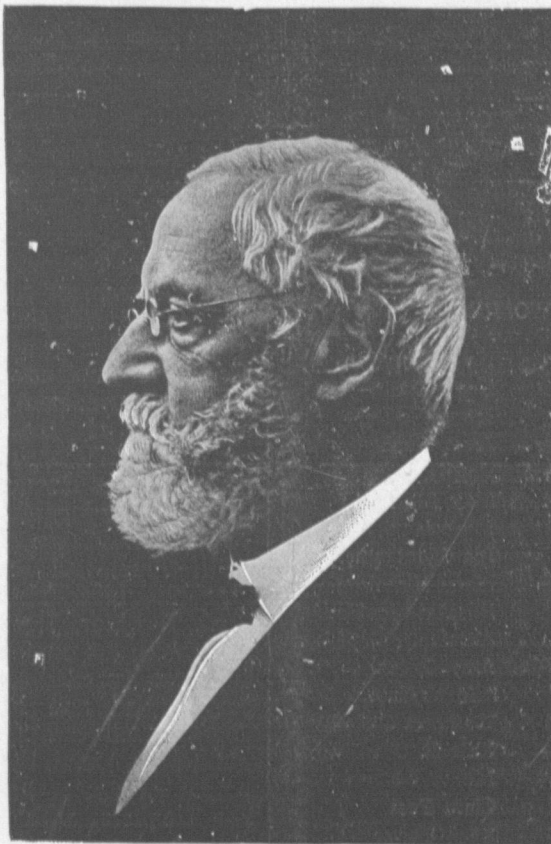
law for the admission of State pupils in the New York Institution; and many of the pupils are, from the ignorance of their friends, or their unwillingness to send them to a distance, kept from school to a considerably later age. It is evident that pupils admitted at twelve or thirteen, and continuing from five to eight or ten years, will leave at an age past that which is the most favorable for learning a trade; and also, which is worse, with long established habits of manual idleness.

The number of trades that can be taught in connection with such an Institution is very limited. The selection made, usually embraces *first*, the making of clothes, shoes, and furniture, enabling the institution to be the largest customer of its own shops—and *second*, such trades as from local circumstances, can be most remuneratively carried on, and which promise the best assurance of future support to the pupils. As most of the pupils, when they leave school, return to their families in the country, or in distant towns and villages, evidently the greater number should learn trades at which they can readily obtain employment in all parts of the country. For this reason, *shoe-making, tailoring, cabinet-making, and horticulture* are trades taught at the New York Institution. *Book-binding* is added as being well adapted to deaf-mutes, and in its location, near a city where so much publishing is done, promising steady and lucrative employment. It is designed to add printing, and perhaps engraving, to the list, as soon as the Institution, established in its new locality, shall have the requisite room and means. All of the pupils now receive regular instruction in linear drawing, and some have taken lessons in wood engraving.

The building on Fiftieth Street was erected in the years 1827 to 1829. As the number of pupils increased, it was three times enlarged, and it was in contemplation to enlarge it a fourth time. Meantime, the rapid growth of the great city was threatening to hem in the Institution with a dense population, for whose convenience streets were opened through its grounds; and the space available for fresh air and exercise became very seriously restricted. The same causes that made a continuance of the old site undesirable, enabled the Directors to sell their grounds for building lots at a great advance on their first cost. A new site, every way highly eligible, including thirty-seven acres, on the historical locality known as Washington Heights, overlooking the broad panorama of the Hudson, about nine miles from the New York City Hall, to which ready access is had by the Hudson River railroad, was purchased for less than half the sum realized from the sale of the grounds, far less eligible, and hardly one-fourth as large, on Fiftieth Street.

The plans for the new buildings were the subject of long and anxious deliberation. The projectors aimed to combine every advantage of a pleasant site, a convenient arrangement, the separation of the sexes, except when assembled for meals, religious worship, and instruction, economy of light and fuel, thorough ventilation, and an external appearance not unworthy in architectural effect of the great city and State of New York. There is no similar institution in America, and so far as inquiry and very extensive personal examination enables us to judge, none even in Europe, the plan of which is satisfactorily, and such as its managers would prefer, if they had to build over again. All institutions for the deaf and dumb, we believe, indeed most institutions for the education of youth of both sexes, approaching the size of the New York Institution, have grown up by successive additions, in which both internal convenience and architectural appearance have been at the mercy of circumstances. The conductors of the New York Institution thus found themselves obliged to have an original plan for their new buildings, and used their best efforts—they have the gratification of believing with success—to have such a one as other similar institutions might profitably study and follow.

The whole number who have been admitted as pupils, from May, 1818, to January 1st, 1857, is 1,237, of whom 315 remain under instruction. The number of deaths of pupils occurring in the Institution in these thirty-eight years, is thirty-five. The rate of mortality among the pupils of the Institution during twelve years, from December, 1843, to December, 1855, including those who died at home during the term of instruction, is one death to 122 survivors; *viz.*: one in 160 of the males, and one in 94 of the females. But counting only those who died in the institution, the rate of mortality is only one in 217.



DR. HARVEY PRINDLE PEET
Principal, 1831-1867

(Old and damaged cut)

In a sketch like this, only a very brief account can be given of the system of instruction; and for this we are indebted to a communication from Dr. Peet. It should be understood that, though some of our pupils, having learned to read before becoming deaf, bring with them more or less knowledge of language, yet these are not properly deaf-mutes. Technically, they are called *semi-mutes*, and possess the great advantage that to them words are what they are to other men, *sounds*, heard or recollected, of which written words are mere representatives. Deaf-mutes, properly so-called, are those whose education was once held impossible, and is still, with all the lights of science and experience, sufficiently difficult. The misfortune that cut them off in childhood from the acquisition of speech, not only deprived them of all that mass of traditional knowledge, of which speech is the treasury and the vehicle; but, which is worse, deprived their mental and moral faculties of a fair chance for exercise and development, and caused them to grow up with habits of thought different from those of other men. When they come to school, they have usually a development of ideas; but far inferior to—and quite different from that of speaking children of the same age and native capacity. The mind of an uneducated deaf-mute has been compared to a *camera obscura*, through which pass, not the general and abstract propositions, the play upon words, the rhythm and roll of sounds that usually ring in the memory of a hearing person; but mental images of objects, qualities and actions. Along with these, it is true, are present certain intellectual perceptions, such as those of approba-

tion and disapprobation, comparison, number, cause and effect, time, etc.; and these may be present as dim perceptions, even when the deaf-mute possesses, as yet, no signs to express them. Such intellectual perceptions, however, become more distinct, when they are connected with certain signs. In other words, a deaf-mute acquires the ability to think and reason, and hence attains a greater strength of understanding, and a higher development of faculties, in proportion to the cultivation of his dialect of signs.

For, to a deaf-mute, the language of signs or *gestures*, (to use a less ambiguous term,) is the only language that can become, in the full sense of the word, *vernacular*, that is to say, a language which the child learns spontaneously, because it is used by those around him, to which his thoughts will cling by natural affinity, and which will promote the most rapid development of his faculties. Words can never be to a deaf-mute what words are to us—*sounds*, ringing in the innermost temple of the ear, and awakening sympathetic chords through brain and nerve. The mere fact of cognate or early deafness, cuts them irrevocably off from all this interior life of words uttered by the living voice, and leaves words to them, mere arbitrary assemblages of characters, not only cold and dead, as compared with the warmth and life of speech or of gestures; but almost insufferably tedious as instruments of social communication to those accustomed to the fluent ease of speech, or the still greater rapidity of gestures. Hence it is that our pupils, and indeed, deaf-mutes, however instructed, the world over, prefer their own language of gestures, often graphic as a painting, rapid as thought, and illumined by the speaking face and eye, to a cold and tedious conversation in words. Nor will it much, if any, mend the matter, if they have, with incredible labor, acquired the power of reading words in the fugitive and indistinct motions of the lips, instead of the more legible characters of writing or the manual alphabet.

The dialect of gestures which each deaf-mute possesses when he first comes to school is usually crude and scanty. But in a very brief time after their arrival, they learn by mere usage, the expanded and improved dialect which they find in use among the older pupils. In thus learning a superior mode of communication, their ideas acquire a considerable development, and also become more precise. Of this expanded and improved dialect, the teacher avails himself to impart new ideas; to define words; to explain the forms of language, to acquire moral control over his pupils; and to communicate—which is done within the first few weeks—the simple rudiments of religious truth. There seems, however, to be a great mistake abroad, in supposing the language of signs to be one of the *ends* of instruction. It is simply a *means*. If we had to *teach* this language to deaf-mute pupils, at least with even a small proportion of the labor which is required in teaching a language of alphabetic words, we should not think the advantages to be derived from it would pay for the added labor of teaching two languages instead of one. It is because deaf-mutes learn this language spontaneously, and use it among themselves, in preference to words, that we avail ourselves of it to

(Continued on page 6)



Aerial View of New York School for the Deaf in 1938

Fort Washington Avenue and 164th Street (in rear) now covered with buildings

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL

NEW YORK, JULY 7, 1938

THOMAS FRANCIS FOX, *Editor*
WILLIAM A. RENNER, *Business Manager*

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published by the New York School for the Deaf, at 163d Street and Riverside Drive) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for the deaf published, containing the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

Subscription, one year\$2.00
Foreign Countries\$2.50

CONTRIBUTIONS

All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications.

Contributions, subscriptions and business letters to be sent to the

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL
Station M, New York City

VICTOR O. SKYBERG, M.A.
Superintendent

"He's true to God who's true to man;
Whenever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
'Neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves
And not for all the race."

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

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AS AN appropriate part of Old Fanwood reminiscences we have sought to recall the names of some who, in their day, were shining lights—loyal daughters and sons of the school. Memory fails us in naming all who deserve remembrance. Many have passed over to the Great Beyond; others are still living and active, and in their various careers continue a credit to the glorious record of Fanwood's history.

MEN

Gorham D. Abbott	Alex. Goldfogle
John C. Acker	W. A. Gordon
Walter W. Angus	Sol Guggenheim
Leon Auerbach	Peter B. Gulick
Fred Baars	Henry J. Haight
Albert Ballin	John V. R. Halsey
Albert A. Barnes	Chas. W. Hathway
A. McL. Baxter	Moses Heyman
James E. Beller	Gilbert Hicks
Isaac H. Benedict	John H. Hogan
William A. Bond	Frank A. Houck
William L. M. Breg	Willis Hubbard
William H. Brennan	William A. Jackson
William H. Brewer	Thomas H. Jewell
Martin Brown	William G. Jones
Richard E. Bull	John H. Keiser
Anthony Capelli	F. H. King
Abel B. Carpenter	Matthew Kendrick
John W. Chandler	Wallace H. Krause
Patrick Clark	Charles A. Larkin
J. E. McP. Coffin	Robert T. Lawrence
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Jeremiah W. Conklin	Rowland B. Lloyd
Charles H. Cooper	Samuel McClellan
Thomas Cosgrove	Zachariah McCoy
John Dineen	William Magill
John H. Dobbs	Chester Q. Mann
John F. Donnelly	Daniel P. Marcy
James E. Doran	Leslie Marshall
John H. Dundon	E. E. Miles
Edward Dunlap	Harley W. Nutting
F. Walter Durian	John F. O'Brien
Jack M. Ebin	James Orman
Jonathan H. Eddy	Alex. L. Pach
Alfred Emmons	Joshua R. Pimm
William Ennis	Henry D. Reaves
James Farley	William A. Renner
Wm. W. Farnam	Henry C. Rider
Stephen W. Fitch	William H. Rose
Wm. O. Fitzgerald	Henry A. Rumrill
Sylvester Fogarty	James Russell
Thomas F. Fox	Font L. Seliney
G. C. W. Gamage	Charles R. Shattuck
John H. Geary	Edwin Southwick
Thomas Godfrey	Alfred C. Stern

From Minnesota to New York

An interesting account of the school team's Eastern trip

By Wesley Lauritsen

As champions of the Midwest Schools for the Deaf, the Minnesota School for the Deaf Basketball team traveled to New York City to participate in the National Schools for the Deaf Tournament on April 9 and 10. Other school for the deaf teams taking part in the great event were Mississippi, champions of the Southern States Tournament; New Jersey, champions of the Eastern States meet, and Wisconsin, winner of the Central States classic.

The tourney games were played in the Warner Memorial Gymnasium on 138th Street and Broadway, not far from the New York School for the Deaf. The New Jersey School for the Deaf won the national title. Mississippi was awarded second place, Wisconsin third and Minnesota fourth. The four teams were evenly matched and in no game did a team have a margin of more than twelve points. The Gophers, with the lightest and youngest team on the floor, put up a game fight in every contest and in the last half of the game with the champion New Jersey outfit played them on even terms. The Gophers trotted off the floor with the team sportsmanship trophy and the fourth place trophy. Our stellar guard Clayton Nelson was placed on the All American first team. The awards were made by Superintendent Skyberg, who stated that Minnesota won fourth place when he called the Gophers to accept the fourth place award. If the Minnesota team had won their games, they would not have received the fourth place award, but by losing, they "won" it. This was quite a paradox.

The tournament meant much more than basketball to the participating teams, especially to the Minnesota, Mississippi and Wisconsin quints. The tourney provided an unprecedented educational trip that will never be forgotten by those who made it.

The eight players who had constituted the Minnesota team during the past season and won the Midwest title for their School were naturally

chosen by Coach Lloyd Ambrosen to make the trip to the National Tourney to uphold the School colors. These boys were Clayton Nelson, Robert Netzloff, Dean Peterson, Lloyd Moe, Donald Thurneau, Glen Wasfaret, Donald Padden, and Glen Samuelson. Superintendent Leonard M. Estad and Faculty Manager of Athletics Wesley Lauritsen were also in the party that made the 3000-mile trip through twelve states, visiting six schools for the deaf.

The twelve-day journey was begun under ideal weather conditions on Tuesday morning, April 5, the twelve-passenger Chevrolet sedan bus which had been chartered for the occasion leaving the campus at six-thirty in the morning. It was carefully ascertained that there were no stowaways in, on or under the bus, as everyone of the more than three hundred students who stayed at home were anxious to make the eastern trip. There came near being "castaways" at Richland Center, Wisconsin, where the party had lunch the first day. After the meal the driver started off with several members of the party still in the restaurant. The "loss" was soon discovered and the bus turned back to pick up the stranded passengers.

Chicago was reached late in the afternoon and headquarters were set up at the Y.M.C.A. Hotel, favorite stopping place of Gopher athletic teams. Donald Padden's parents were there to greet him and other members of the squad. After supper the Vikings, most of them printers, visited the large plant of the Chicago Herald-Examiner, one of the Hearst papers. Starting in the editorial room, where copy originated, the boys were shown through the entire plant. The Mighty Midget of Deadford, Fred Meagher, member of the All-American basketball board which sponsored the National Tourney, was due to arrive at the plant at nine-thirty that night and the Northmen wished to pay their respects to this bundle of energy who has given so much of his time to promote good clean athletics in our schools. For some reason the Mighty Man did not arrive—his night off, perhaps.

When the Minnesotans awoke Wednesday morning they found the ground

covered with a six-inch blanket of snow and sleet, one of the worst April snow storms on record having hit the lakes area. It was impossible to read road markers as all were covered with snow and sleet, but fortune kept the bus snail-pacing it on the right road. The schedule called for a 500-mile run that day, but safety demanded a change in the speed, and only 278 miles were covered. Fremont, Ohio, was reached shortly after dusk and the team was quartered at the Jackson Hotel, where it enjoyed the best meal of the entire trip.

In an effort to make up lost time, the trip was resumed without breakfast before dawn. An appetite had been worked up before the bus breezed into Norwalk, Ohio, and hence a stop was made there at an up-to-date food-filling station. After full justice had been done to the inner man, the journey was resumed. Dinner was eaten at Butler, Pa., and the party proceeded through the great state of Pennsylvania. The layer of snow grew thinner until there was none to be seen, except on the top of the beautiful snow-capped mountains.

Sleet had done its work. Telephone and power lines were covered with sleet to such an extent that in numerous places the wires snapped and in many places the poles had been pulled down by the weight of the covering. The roads were very slippery, and within an hour we passed three wrecks. In the hands of our experienced, licensed chauffeur, our bus chugged along at a slow but safe speed and we arrived in Lewistown, Pa., in time for supper.

In this town we found the bus company had seen fit to change the old saying "Children should be seen, not heard," to "Children should be seen, not hurt," and painted in large letters on all of their buses. A good idea! After the hungry mouths had been filled, the trip was resumed and a short time later the squad crossed the Susquehanna River on a toll bridge, arriving at Harrisburg, Pa., where quarters were found at the Bolten Hotel, near the state capital. After a good night's rest and a good breakfast, the last lap of the journey was begun.

New York City was reached shortly after noon, entry to Manhattan being made via the new Holland Tunnel

under the Hudson River. After entering the metropolitan city, the bus traveled along the river front for a long distance. The bus windows were opened and heads popped out to get a better view of the ocean liners at their docks. Then the bus sped down Broadway to a popular restaurant at 159th Street, and eight happy boys set foot on New York soil for the first time. After lunch the party went directly to the New York School for the Deaf, popularly known as Fanwood. They were warmly greeted by Superintendent and Mrs. Skyberg and their daughters Elva and Valaine. The Northmen were given rooms overlooking the beautiful Hudson River and the new George Washington Bridge. The view was as grand as the eye could wish.

All of the teams were put up at the Fanwood School. Mississippi was first to arrive. Having left home on Saturday, April 3d, they put in their appearance on Thursday. The Gophers came second and the Badgers a short time later. The New Jersey team followed in a couple of hours. Thus, the team with the greatest mileage arrived first, the Mississippi squad having traveled 1,330 miles; the Northmen with 1,294 miles came second; the Badgers with 938 miles, third; and the eastern boys with about fifty miles to travel were last to arrive.

Friday evening there was a meeting of the sportsmanship Brotherhood with Mr. Daniel Chase, Executive Director of the organization, in charge. The Minnesota School was the first school for the deaf in the country to have a chapter of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood and Mr. Chase was glad to meet the boys representing this institution. A splendid program was given with Mr. Adrian G. Tainsley, chairman of the department of health and physical education of the school, presiding.

After the meeting there was a reception in the officers' reading room, refreshments being served.

Saturday morning the boys spent in getting acquainted with the fellows from other states and resting. The coaches had a meeting during which all possible controversial rules were gone over and tourney details agreed on. The tourney officials, Adrian G.

Tainsley, Columbia, and Rudolph Gamblin, Gallaudet, both members of the Fanwood staff, explained the points of view and did all in their power to make the meet successful. They donated their services to the tournament and deserve a rising vote of thanks from all the schools connected with the meet.

There was a large crowd present at the opening session Saturday afternoon. In the first game New Jersey defeated Minnesota, 40 to 30, having taken a first half lead that the Gophers could not overcome. In the second game of the session Mississippi nosed out Wisconsin, 25 to 24. Saturday evening New Jersey downed Mississippi, 34 to 24, and Wisconsin took Minnesota into camp, 37 to 31. Following the games, attended by a capacity crowd, there was a dance. After seeing his proteges tucked safely into their beds, Coach Ambrosen invaded Times Square and forget the defeats suffered by his team. Superintendent Elstad disappeared with the Skybergs, and Mr. Lauritsen subways to the apartment of Marcus L. Kenner, President of National Association of the Deaf, where a number of New York bigwigs gathered for an informal meeting. Mrs. Kenner served delicious refreshments after midnight and the party broke up earlier than most New York gatherings.

Sunday forenoon the visiting teams were taken for an auto tour of the city, the trip covering points as far south as Washington Square. With Bilbo Monaghan, husky Mississippi coach on the coaches' bench with his hat on and chewing an oversized cigar as usual, his southern team met the Northmen in the first game of the afternoon session. The Gophers lost their third and final game of the tourney, the score being 29 to 17. In the second game the Badgers staged an upset in defeating the eastern team, 38 to 33.

All of the trophies presented after the final games Sunday evening were donated. The beautiful first place prize came from the National Association of the Deaf, Marcus L. Kenner presenting it in person. The Union League of New York presented the second place trophy; the Gallaudet College Athletic Association the third

place award; and the New York fourth place award. The Sportsman-Hebrew Association of the Deaf the ship award was donated by the Manhattan Division of the N. F. S. D. Individual participation pins were presented to all players taking part in the meet.

The tournament over, the Minnesota players forgot basketball for the time being and enjoyed a ride down Broadway and Fifth Avenue before retiring. All were up bright and early Monday morning and with Fanwood Cadet Schroeder as guide, set out on an all-day sight-seeing tour.

Leaving Fanwood, the bus sped down Riverside Drive at a fifty-mile an hour clip. A police officer waved frantically for the Minnesota vehicle to go faster as it was "delaying traffic." The driver stepped on the gas and when he was keeping up with the other cars in the line at seventy miles per hour the officers on duty grinned with real satisfaction. Grant's tomb and other places of interest were pointed out before the first stop was made at the American Museum of Natural History. A trip was then made through nearby Central Park and later the group saw the famous Madison Square Garden. Of great interest was the guided tour through Rockefeller Center, the western portion of which is known as Radio City, so named in honor of the Radio Corporation of America. Rockefeller Center occupies twelve acres, nearly the whole of three blocks from 48th to 51st Streets. Climax of the trip through Rockefeller Center was the taking of a bird's eye view of the city from the 70-story RCA building.

After eating lunch in one of the famous Automat Restaurants, the Gophers drove to pier 90, where they met the Mississippi and Wisconsin teams and National Tournament Manager John Wilkerson, who had arranged for a trip through the Cunard White Star Liner Britannic. A courteous White Star official met the group and conducted them through the gigantic liner, which regularly carries a crew of 500 and 1,600 passengers.

As soon as the Vikings had been seated in their bus they were headed for the Statue of Liberty. On the way they passed the Broad Street Hospital. In front of the place stood an intoxicated colored man who walked into the side of the bus, his knee coming into contact with the rear fender. He was carried into the hospital where examination showed he was unhurt. After being admonished by a police officer, he was released. While this little matter was being settled, the boys made a trip to Bedloe's Island, and gone through the aquarium.

The bus then took the party to Times Square to view the night life of the big city. The Minnesotans strolled up and down Broadway and around Times Square, purchasing souvenirs for the home folks and themselves. The Union League was visited and the Gophers were surprised to learn that the New Yorkers paid \$266.00 monthly rental for club-rooms. Having walked and looked until weary, our boys descended the steps leading to the subway and took the fast underground cars back to the school, where they were soon fast asleep.

Bags were packed and the long homeward trip was commenced Tuesday morning under ideal weather conditions. The first stop was made at the Plainsboro, New Jersey, Walker-Gordon Dairy Farm, one of the most unusual farms in the world. The 1,500 cows in the herd are washed and milked three times daily in the Rotolactor, an ingenious device which places the cows on a rotating stand where they are milked in clear view of visitors, the milk going from the cow's udder to the glass-lined milk tanks untouched by human hands and with the possibility of contamination by human contact reduced to a minimum. The cows average more than 14 quarts of milk per cow per day.

The next stop was at the New Jersey School for the Deaf, at West

(Continued on page 8)



School buildings and grounds at Fort Washington Avenue and 164th Street in 1900. (Compare with aerial view in 1938 on page 3)



Laying the Cornerstone of New School Building at Greenburgh, N. Y., January 12, 1938

Front row, left to right—Benjamin Reisner, Mr. Field, Dr. Louis F. Bishop, President Robert McC. Marsh, Major Francis G. Landon, Mrs. Skyberg, Miss Berry, Superintendent Skyberg, Mr. Davies, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Davis, Mr. Tyrrell, Mr. Iles. The two figures back of Dr. Bishop are Mr. Fish and Charles Lane.

EARLY HISTORY OF NEW YORK SCHOOL

(Continued from page 3)

lighten and shorten the labor of defining words and explaining their laws of construction.

We do not, as De l'Epee did, and some few teachers at the present day still do, seek to make our pupils associate every word with a sign, either taken from their colloquial dialect, or specially devised to represent that word, technically called methodical signs. The idea that such signs are necessary to stand between written words and ideas, (as spoken words do for those who hear,) that is, that a deaf-mute, seeing a written word, must actually or mentally substitute a sign for it, before he can attach any meaning to it—now finds very few advocates. The better and more prevalent opinion is, that the deaf-mute pupil should be led to attach his ideas *directly* to words, either under their written form, or, which is probably easier for him, under the form of the manual alphabet, in which words are spelled out by positions of the fingers corresponding to each letter. Had we a syllabic alphabet, sufficiently simple and easy of acquisition for general use, it would greatly facilitate the learning, retention, and rapid repetition of words by deaf-mutes, and thus be of great advantage in their instruction. Such alphabets have been proposed—and perhaps one may hereafter be found that will commend itself to general use.

The deaf-mute, as we have already noted, thinks, at least when he first comes to school, mainly in mental images of objects, clothed with their proper qualities, and moving in their appropriate attitudes and actions. Hence when he attempts to attach his ideas to words, it is these mental images that have to be attached to words. As he thinks in a series of mental pictures, we choose for his first lessons, words and phrases adapted to describe such pictures, whether of single objects or groups; e.g., a horse; a white horse; two white horses; a white horse running; a boy riding a horse; a little boy riding a white horse; and so of other objects, qualities and actions. (The first lesson in language will be best given to a deaf-mute by showing him the name of some present object, and then appealing to some person who can read, who on seeing the word, immediately points to the object.)

When a certain number of such words and phrases have become familiar, each recalling a mental image of an object, or group of objects, we introduce the idea of *assertion* and *time*, by which the verb is produced. This part of speech we present first in the two forms, explaining each other by contrast, of the habitual present—a boy plays often; and the actual present—that boy is playing now. The idea of assertion, which is the essence of the verb, is brought out more prominently by contrasting the affirmative and the negative; that boy is playing; that girl is not playing. There is not, in the colloquial language of signs, anything corresponding to *tense*—the time of an action or event being stated, once for all, the only distinction afterward made, are to explain the order and sequence of the successive actions or events. Hence it is that the tenses and other grammatical forms, like them, having nothing corresponding in the

pupil's colloquial language of signs, e.g., the *pronouns*, are a difficult study for deaf-mutes, and occupy a large part of the teacher's attention during several years of his course. It is held important that they should have, at the outset, clear ideas of the nature and use of each tense taught them. This can only be secured by teaching the principal tenses in such a way that they shall mutually limit and shed light on each other. For instance, either by an actual example, or by a picture, the pupil's attention is directed to two girls carrying baskets of strawberries, and he is made to write, "Those two girls have picked, are carrying, and will sell strawberries." In this way, he comes to attach correct notions to the mere forms of language indicating *tense*, as also to those forms denoting *interrogation*, *case*, *comparison*, and other grammatical relations.

It would require far more space than can be afforded in such an article, to follow out this exposition in subsequent parts of the course. We content ourselves with saying that our golden rule is to *divide difficulties*; to present but one difficulty at a time, and endeavor so to arrange our lessons that this mastered shall serve as a stepping stone to the next. Thus we endeavor to make the difficult path our pupils have to scale, as smooth and gradually ascending as possible. On such a plan, even the difficulties presented by *abstract nouns* are readily mastered, when the pupil reaches the proper period for introducing them.

The degree of our success in educating the deaf is very various, according to the native capacity of our pupils, and the time they are permitted to remain under instruction. While there are very few, and those marked by natural imbecility, who do not acquire as great an amount of positive knowledge, as the average of speaking men, information that will be useful to them, and promote their happiness through life; there are quite a number who never become able to read books, or to converse in writing, except in an imperfect and broken dialect, or in a mixed dialect of words and gestures. On the other hand, there are many whose attainments in every branch of good English education, not less than their perfect command of written language, and the readiness, appropriateness, and justness of the sentiments they express, have repeatedly called forth the admiration of the most intellectual and fastidious examiners and visitors. The High Class in our Institution, and especially that portion of it which graduated a year ago last July, furnish striking examples of this degree of intellectual cultivation.

The establishment of the High Class is a matter of congratulations for all friends of the deaf and dumb. Formerly, our pupils, however gifted, and however ardent in the pursuit of learning and science, were compelled to leave school just when they had reached that point at which their future progress would have been easy and rapid. Now we have the pleasure of opening to the more gifted and persevering, those higher walks of knowledge hitherto seen only in the unattainable distance. The superior cultivation of the High Class moreover reacts in the classes below, producing a higher intellectual tone, a wider range of thought, and

more earnest strivings after scholastic excellence in the younger classes. This class, moreover, promises to be valuable as a nursery of teachers. Of the class that graduated in the summer of 1855, more than one half have already obtained permanent and honorable employments, as teachers of their companions in misfortune, either in our own, or in other institutions. And the frequent applications to the New York Institution, to furnish teachers, as well as books, school apparatus, and plans of buildings, to the new schools for the deaf and dumb, almost annually springing up in the south and southwest, indicates that there will continue to be openings for permanent, honorable, and remunerative employment, as teachers of their deaf and dumb brethren, for those graduates of our High Class who may evince the moral and intellectual qualities necessary for a good teacher.

NOTE.—A chronology of the school's history down to the year 1935, written by Dr. Thomas F. 1935, and is embodied in book form. Fox, appeared serially in the Fanwood Journal in

It is interesting to note that the problems of a growing city that forced the removal from the Fiftieth Street site again affected the present site. The erection of a new school plant at Greenburgh, New York, resulted from a series of circumstances which eventually took definite form and direction. The initial factor was undoubtedly the constantly increasing maintenance and repair costs of the eighty-year-old buildings of the school between Fort Washington Avenue and Riverside Drive, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The problem of remodeling the buildings had been given casual consideration but had been discarded as impracticable. Moreover it was realized that with the growth of New York City the old location no longer afforded the advantages of country life, and the land had become too valuable to retain for School purposes. During the autumn of 1933 the recently appointed superintendent, Victor O. Skyberg, secured the official consent of the President of the Board of Directors, Major Francis G. Landon, to investigate suitable properties in the immediate vicinity of New York with a view to finding a desirable and reasonably priced new site which could be held in the event of a future decision to move the school and to build a new plant. As a result a parcel of seventy-six acres of land in the Town of Greenburgh, near White Plains, Westchester County, was tentatively selected in 1934 as meeting the requirements of a possible future building site.

Plans were formulated for the new school plant and the cornerstone of the building now known as the Administration and Academic Building, symbolically the cornerstone of the entire group of buildings, was placed in position on the twelfth day of January, 1938. On June 5, 1938, the one hundred and twentieth commencement of the school was held, being the last after eighty-five years at Old Fanwood.

Anent Deafness

By Thomas Francis Fox

XX

The idea that deaf people as a class are unable to earn a living, and must necessarily always be an economic problem, merely adds to the difficulties they have to contend against in convincing the unfamiliar with their real capabilities. More particularly is this true when they seek employment at positions previously held by hearing persons. Once given a chance the capable deaf surmount their handicap; the sensitiveness that prevents one from putting up an aggressive fight, and securing a share of happiness, is largely absent. The opportunity being given to show their capabilities, they generally succeed as workmen, since their school training in trades has made them self-reliant and capable of taking their place in the industrial world side by side with the hearing. In fact, the average deaf person of today is a wage earner, generally willing and happy for knowing how to work as a result of the love of work instilled in him early in his school life.

Occasionally, however, there may be a deaf person of full adult age who has neither the ambition nor the desire to work. Inquiry generally elicits the truth as to why the son or daughter was not instructed in some useful trade. Frequently parents possessing wealth preferred employing private tutors to sending their children to State schools for the deaf, overlooking the possible event that in the passing of years their children might not have their guiding care nor means, and would be compelled to provide for themselves. One may readily imagine the result in such a deaf person, in full manhood or womanhood, who cannot work simply because they do not know how to use their hands. It is likely, too, from the advice of their tutors they have kept away from other deaf people, and are thus isolated from those who understand and have full sympathy with them; the probability is that they will become morose, sullen, unmanageable and a burden upon themselves and to their relatives. This has frequently happened, and is still happening, as a consequence of attempting to 'restore' the deaf to the society of the hearing where they are generally overlooked or neglected. There are teachers and teachings which the adult deaf consider almost criminal in the rabid propaganda for a particular method with comprehending the real nature of deafness nor of those afflicted by it—and by them.

The salvation of the deaf is not alone in being able to read and write, to read lips, or to talk mechanically, but rather in possessing a knowledge of some handicraft by which he can earn his own living and be independent. The deaf consider their greatest boon is the ability to work. Any school devoted to their instruction which does not make a sincere effort to provide its pupils with the best of industrial education that is within its power is not only wasting money and time, but withholding from the pupils the right to the greatest of all happiness—the ability to earn one's own living by honest toil. It matters not how exclusive the school may be, nor how great the wealth of the parents of its pupils, this truth holds good in every instance. Present prosperity is too uncertain as a surety for future independence, and every deaf man and woman is safer when he or she can place reliance upon their own individual ability to earn a living.

Those among the deaf who can speak from personal experience, and from a wide acquaintance with others deaf like themselves, are as one in the opinion that there are very few among the deaf who are not fairly independent in an economical sense. The range of their occupations is wide. Those who have been educated in schools for the deaf have received vocational training, and generally go into the trades. Graduates of Gal-

laudet College for the Deaf, at Washington, D. C., will generally be found in a great many of the professions, including banking, brokerage, insurance, artists, architects, writers, educators, chemists, advertising, statisticians, ordained ministers, electricians, librarians, dentists, and the like. There is quite a colony of deaf persons in Akron, Ohio, drawn there to the rubber factories during the late war, and still continuing at that employment. At the Hispanic Museum, in New York City, a large number of deaf women are employed in editorial research and other branches of literary work.

A comparison of two distinct types of deaf people offers an instructive view of different ways of looking at the world under the restraint of this handicap. Recently the American Federation of Associations of the Hard of Hearing met in convention at Chautauqua, New York. About the same time the National Fraternity of the Deaf, representing something like a million dollars in paid-up insurance, met at Denver, Colorado. The latter body is composed of graduates of schools for the deaf in the United States and Canada, and includes sixty divisions spread over both countries, with a membership of 7,000.

There is little in common between the two societies, and no co-operation, the difference between the deaf and the deafened apparently being that the deaf have no hearing of any practical value, but many attained speech before becoming deaf or acquired it at school; the deafened have full command of language and speech, but have lost, or are gradually losing their hearing. The deafened appear to be more sensitive of their loss, and are probably less able to make their own way in life than the deaf, all things considered. This seems to be because the former have naturally adjusted themselves to a world of sound, and when the sense of hearing fails, it is difficult for them to make a new readjustment; yet they must cling to an order of society where they no longer "fit in." The consequence to themselves and to their friends must be somewhat depressing. The two groups have a different attitude toward life. One of the leading questions at meetings of the deafened is usually related to interesting the public in assisting them to build club houses for their social enjoyment. The central idea of the deaf "Frat," as they are known, is to make more effective an organization of, by, and for the deaf, a benefit society that helps them to help themselves. The deafened seem inclined to deny any kinship with the deaf; they draw aside and proclaim a difference, but so far as concrete value to society is concerned, the deaf seem to have some advantages. The deaf

graduates of the schools are deaf, know it, and acknowledge it; they have been trained to be self-supporting, to meet their condition in life, and do it; the deafened are more or less deaf, usually more than less, since they find the society of the hearing irksome, but probably do not wish it to be known.

There has been, from time to time, an effort, or what might be styled a plea, for the "restoration of the deaf to society," but a little thought should show that the deaf can never be restored to society since they have never been taken from it. As a matter of fact, the deaf come into the world in the same manner as other people, and, in a sense, become parts of society as soon as their births are recorded in accordance with the law. Unless they should lose sanity or commit a crime they are not otherwise shut out of society. Their not being connected with the "400," or other exclusive social sets whose social standing is based upon wealth or descent may exclude some of the deaf from the local "Who's Who," but this is the case of millions of the best of citizens who possess all their senses intact, and is no loss to the deaf.

But some do find themselves in a rather strange world. While all around them they see people apparently like themselves, who eat, sleep, and move about just as they do, there are some things which they cannot share, for they are somewhat different. They are at a disadvantage in the matter of free intercourse with the members of the community in which they live. This disadvantage is more or less removed by the public education they receive as do other children in the public schools. But no method of instruction has, or ever can, bring them their hearing, nor make them entirely overlook the lack. Time was when the deaf were consigned to "asylums," carefully 'trained,' and by some mysterious process vaguely known to a few, they were returned to their homes, transformed, and graciously allowed to mingle with their fellow human beings! In this way society was led to believe the 'inmates' of these "asylums," as being without the pale, and when they returned home they were just naturally referred to as having been "restored to society." No thought was given to the fact that they had been at schools, studying and learning, as do other children, though somewhat more slowly because of the paucity of language learned through the eye instead of the ear. Those who prate of a 'restoration' because of the ability to speak more or less plainly scarcely know of what they are talking. In time, probably, the public will recognize that deafness is neither a mental defect nor a crime that separates those so handicapped more or less

from the rest of mankind. But society is a good deal self-contained, and probably the deaf will be obliged to be contented until, by gradual education, society itself becomes enlightened sufficiently to comprehend facts as they exist. Meanwhile the educated adult deaf consider such references as "restore to society," "oral atmosphere" and like slogans employed by teachers of the deaf as a veiled effort to hoodwink the public; ignorance on the subject of those using them, and more or less a slur on the educated adult deaf.

(To be continued)

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Holy Communion, first Sunday of each month, 11 A.M., June to September.

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Union League of the Deaf, Inc.

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Brooklyn Guild of Deaf-Mutes

Meets first Thursday evening each month except July, August and September, at St. Mark's Parish House, 230 Adelphi Street, near DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Charles W. Olsen, Secretary, 371 East 159th Street, Bronx, N. Y. C. Mrs. S. G. Hoag, chairman of the Entertainments, wishes to remind all of the socials the last Saturday of each month. From the Nevins Street station (I. R. T. subway) or the DeKalb Avenue station (B. M. T.), take the DeKalb trolley car and stop at Adelphi Street.

Ephpheta Society for the Catholic Deaf, Inc.

St. Francis Xavier College, 30 West 16th Street, New York City

For any information regarding Ephpheta Society communicate direct to either:

Mrs. Catherine Gallagher, President, 129 West 98th Street, New York City
Herbert Koritzer, Secretary, 21-50 Thirty-eighth Street, Astoria, L. I.

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John E. Dunner, President. For information write to Howard S. Ferguson, Secretary, 250 W. Sparks St., Olney, Philadelphia.



Boys' Kindergarten Class, 1895—William H. Van Tassell, Teacher, (1866-1899)

FROM MINNESOTA TO NEW YORK

(Continued from page 5)

Trenton. Superintendent Pope had invited the Minnesotans to inspect his school and have lunch there. New Jersey has an up-to-date plant and the short visit we made indicated that the work done was of a high quality.

Baltimore, Maryland, was reached before dark and a stop was made for the evening meal. Thus the Gophers had breakfast in New York, dinner in New Jersey, and supper in Maryland. Washington, D. C., was reached that night, as planned, and after exchanging pleasantries with Gallaudet College folks for an hour, the boys were taken for a ride which gave them their first glimpse of many historic buildings. Squad headquarters were set up at the Plaza Hotel, a stone's throw from the United States Capitol. The next morning all except Bobby Netzloff breakfast at the hotel dining room. After surveying the menu, Bob decided it was not good enough for him and slipped off to a hamburger shack, his favorite dining place.

The Washington Union Depot was the first place visited that morning. Here the boys saw the famous passenger concourse, largest single room in the world. The trip then led to Gallaudet College where thirteen Minnesotans are enrolled. The Gophers got "college fever" and as a result of the visit there may be more Minnesotans at Gallaudet a few years hence. A tour of the Federal Bureau of Investigation offices in the new Department of Justice Building was then made. Here the boys saw the weapons used by John Dillinger and other notorious outlaws. The FBI methods of apprehending criminals were explained, the new \$10,000,000 Archives Building on Constitution Avenue was then visited. The party proceeded to the White House where the grounds and all of the rooms open to the public were inspected.

After taking a good look at the United States Treasury Building, a short trip was made through the State, War, and Navy Building, and then, leaving the bus parked, the Gophers walked down Seventeenth Street. After seeing the Corcoran Art Gallery, American Red Cross Building, and Memorial Continental Hall, the boys enjoyed making a trip through the Pan-American Building. A trip was made to the top of the Washington Monument, half of the boys walking up, the other half going up in the elevator. A splendid view of the city was obtained from the top of this famous 555-foot shaft.

The Bureau of Printing and Engraving was next on the itinerary, and here tons upon tons of paper money and postage stamps were seen being printed.

The bus was hailed and the group drove to the new \$15,000,000 Supreme Court Building. As the numerous magnificent new government buildings were viewed, the boys started to realize where some of the tax money goes.

Crossing the street to the Senate Office Building, the Gophers paid their respects to Minnesota's Farmer-Labor Senator, Ernest Lundeen. He impressed all as an earnest, sincere, and capable man. We then took the subway connecting the building with the Capitol. The House was in session, but only a third of the members were in their seats. Congressman August Andresen was there. The Senate Chamber, old Supreme Court Chamber, and other parts of the building were inspected. Then the Minnesotans took their delayed lunch in the Senate dining-room in the Capitol. All declared that this place served the best coffee and the best pie they had ever tasted.

The Government Printing Office is near the Capitol. By previous arrangement a Minnesota School for the Deaf graduate, Edwin Isaacson, who is employed at the place, was met and conducted the Gophers through the place, the largest printing plant in the world. Mr. Isaacson

is an outstanding example of the type of printers turned out at the Minnesota School. He is one of the twenty deaf persons employed at the place.

Wednesday evening the Minnesotans were supper guests at Gallaudet College. After the evening meal a trip was made to the Library of Congress. Here among other things, the Declaration of Independence and the engrossed original of the Constitution were viewed among numerous items.

On returning to the College campus, where they had been invited to spend the night, the Hilltoppers were left to their own devices. Of all things, after five months of basketball, they donned their shorts and engaged the college reserves in a game which resulted in a 42 to 32 win for the collegians. After trodding around all day, it was no wonder the Gophers took the short end of the count. They then enjoyed a feed near the campus with the college boys.

Thursday morning all bags were packed and the Faribault bound trip was commenced. A stop was made at Mount Vernon, where Washington's home and tomb were visited. The next stop was made at the Maryland School for the Deaf, at Frederick. Dr. Ignatius Bjorlee, Superintendent of the School, had invited the group to lunch. Dr. Bjorlee, a second cousin of Faribault's H. O. Bjorlie, is president of the American Instructors of the Deaf. Like Superintendent Elstad of Minnesota and Superintendent Skyberg of the New York School, he is a graduate of St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota. Several of the Maryland School buildings are rather old, but the work done at the school is of high order. On the Maryland School campus are the ancient barracks built in 1777 by the British and Hessian prisoners of the Revolutionary War. A most interesting museum is housed in the barracks. After lunch the trip was resumed. Traveling through the Blue Ridge Mountains the scenery was grand beyond description and at places the altitude was close to three thousand feet. The night was spent in cabins four miles west of Washington, Pennsylvania.

Friday morning all were called at five-thirty and the bus was traveling westward before six o'clock, eastern standard time. Breakfast was eaten at Bridgeport, Ohio, and Columbus was entered during the late forenoon. A visit was paid to the School for the Deaf there. While Superintendent Elstad had a talk with the Ohio School executive, Mr. Abernathy, the boys were conducted through the buildings.

The Indiana School for the Deaf, at Indianapolis, was reached late in the afternoon. Superintendent Raney greeted the party.

Joliet, Illinois, was reached at ten and cabins were procured for the night. After a six-o'clock breakfast Saturday morning, the last leg of the 3,000-mile trip was begun. Faribault and the dear old Minnesota School was reached at five that afternoon and a tired but happy group of boys stepped out of the bus displaying their fourth place and their team sportsmanship trophies as well as their individual participation badges.—*Minnesota Companion*.

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For information, write to Joseph Gelman, President, or Mrs. Sylvan G. Stern, Secretary, 5043 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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